



## FARM BUREAU EDITION



THE FARM BUREAU IS THE BIGGEST ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN



## DIXIE STOCK FARM

The Home of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Big Type Poland China Hogs, Shropshire, Dorset and Southdown Sheep

"Bred in Old Kentucky"

Probably one of the largest and one of the most progressive and successful stock farms in Garrard county, is the Dixie Stock Farm, owned and managed by Messrs. Sanders Brothers and John M. Amos. Twelve years ago, or rather in the year 1910 this company was organized and made its initial start by purchasing a carload of pure bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the famous herd of S. E. Lamb of Chicago, Ill., and from this time they have been steadily working the value of the stock raised on the farm. The farm is located on the Lexington road, about 10 miles from Lexington, and is one of the best of its kind in the South. The farm is now owned and managed by Messrs. Sanders Brothers and John M. Amos. The farm is now owned and managed by Messrs. Sanders Brothers and John M. Amos. The farm is now owned and managed by Messrs. Sanders Brothers and John M. Amos.

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In conversation with a member of the firm a few days ago and replying to a question put to him by a representative of the Central Record, he said:

"We have now at the head of our herd the following females—backed up by many others of the leading families. Blackcap Effie, Blackcap Effie 2nd, Blackcap Effie 3rd, Blackcap Judy, Blackcap H. L. Blackcap Equality, Blackcap 85, Blackbird Marie, Erica of Greenwood, Erica of Cloverland, Erica 4th, of Greenwood, Erica of Dixie and many others just as noted in Angus history. Our females have the support of four as good blooded and as good individual sires as the breed affords, such as Blackcap Royalty, Blackcap Woody—the champion Senior bull calf at five great cattle shows in 1921, Black Jester 2nd, second prize in his class at the State Fair, 1921, and Eric 400, the latter is listed and is going to be shown in eight states in the South this fall and we are sure he will long in the bacon."

"If one will read the history of the Aberdeen-Angus, you will learn that for the past fifty years the above families have stood well up in the ranks of the breed and have at all times demanded the top prices in the largest sales in the United States and many of the above have been bought from the best breeders that the breed affords."

While we have given considerable space to the cattle this enterprising firm have by no means neglected the hogs, for during the past twelve years have built up one of the best herds of Big Type Poland China in the State which now numbers over 250 and is a credit to the breed.

In talking to a member of the firm, he got very enthusiastic when hogs were mentioned and as we remember said something like this:

"Our battery of herd hogs that stand at the head of our herd, consists of five of as good hogs as the breed affords and the blood that flows through them represents such families as the Pilot, Big Orange, Giant, Challenger, Big Biter and many others that have and will make Poland China history and if you will search the history you will learn that the above are the largest of the large ones, and why should the good blue grass and good water in OLD KENTUCKY not produce them still larger."

"We have nearly sixty head of

### The Garrard County National Farm Loan Association

\$129,500 LOANED TO GARRARD COUNTY FARMERS

Another Illustration of Organization And Co-operation Among Farmers

At a time when loans were hard to obtain from any source, under the Federal Farm Loan Act, an Association was organized in Garrard county for the purpose of securing to the farmers an opportunity of borrowing money for their farms. The first loan made through the local Association was in October, 1921 and since then there has been obtained by farmers in Garrard county \$129,500. These loans have been in amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000.00 and have been made to 26 different persons.

This has been a great boon to a great many and has enabled the farmers to weather the financial storm in some instances it has saved the farmer from total bankruptcy. By putting this money into circulation here in our county others have reaped the benefit thereof.

We are informed that in one instance a loan of \$8,000.00 paid off debts to the amount of about \$10,000.00.

G. B. Swinebroad is the Secretary, Treasurer of the Association and he tells us that a number of applications for loans are now pending and that by January 1st, 1923, there will be over \$200,000.00 loaned in Garrard county.

There are now 12 Federal Land Banks in the United States. The Federal Land Bank of Louisville embraces four States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana.

Loans are made for a period of 34 1/2 years, the rate of interest now being 5 1/2 per cent, and the borrower pays \$65.00 per year on each thousand dollars borrowed which pays the principal and interest in the 34 1/2 years, thus we see that an interest rate of 5 1/2 per cent wipes out the debt.

The borrower however, has the privilege of paying the debt off after 5 years if he so desires, but just so long as he pays his annual payments it is a debt that never becomes due. Loans are made to the extent of one-half the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the local Association, G. B. Swinebroad is ready at any time to explain more in detail to any one interested.

brood sows that are a credit to the breed and we challenge any one in the United States to show a better herd of sows and hogs than we have on our farms.

"We have never gone to the trouble of fitting our hogs for the shows but one year and that was in 1921 and we took more prizes than any one herd in Kentucky and one boar that we carried in the circuit retired to his pen in the fall undefeated. And this season we are making the circuit with our herd of hogs and so far have taken the highest awards offered."

"When we started to breeding we were compelled to go north to get our breeding stock but no one has to do so now for Old Kentucky has some of the best pure bred stock in the United States."

"Along with our herd of cattle and hogs we are breeding herds of pure bred Shropshire, Southdown and Dorset sheep."

"We are in a position to furnish cattle, hogs and sheep to anyone wishing to purchase for breeding purposes in any quantities from one to carload lots."

In the hottest kind of competition, the Dixie Stock Farm captured the \$200.00 futurity stake at Harrodsburg last week on Junior gilts; also 1st. on aged herd; 1st on aged sow; and 1st. and 2nd. on Senior gilt.



General E. H. Woods

### President of Kentucky Farm Bureau

The Kentucky State Farm Bureau and public welfare of Kentucky. His motto is: "Let's talk to each other more, and about each other less."

Geoffrey Morgan is the Secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, located at the Federation headquarters 413 Starks Building, Louisville.

The Board of Directors are as follows:

1st.—District—J. T. Colley, Mayfield.  
2nd.—W. T. Harris, Morganfield.  
3rd.—S. K. Warrenner, Howling Green.  
4th.—J. S. Claybrooke, Bardonia.  
5th.—Lewis Letterle, Lexington.  
6th.—Harry Hartke, Erlanger.  
7th.—A. C. Smith, Crestwood.  
8th.—A. M. Feand, Danville.  
9th.—J. R. Downing, Mayfield.  
10th.—W. L. West, Mill Spring.

Directors at Large—  
M. O. Hughes, Lexington.  
J. S. Crenshaw, Hopkinsville.  
Mrs. Margaret D. Jones, Louisville.

First Vice President—Robert Hite, St. Matthews.  
Second Vice President—H. S. Berry, Owensboro.

Third Vice President—J. S. Crenshaw, Hopkinsville.

### Good Sale

The Victory Realty Company, of which S. A. Walker is the man behind the gun, held another successful lot sale at Berea last Thursday, at which time 65 lots were sold at an average of \$137.00 each. A good crowd was on hand and the bidding fast and furious. Walker sells every time and sells every lot.

### Electric Storm

One of the worst electric storms that ever hit this county was that of last Sunday morning about four o'clock. Lightning played havoc with the street wires of the Hastin Brothers and put the street lights out two nights. Smith Hagan, who lives at the Conn place on the Richmond road lost his barn and all contents by fire, caused from lightning. Porter Dishon lost his barn and contents on the Crab Orchard road.

Mr. Hagan had some insurance, which was promptly settled, while we understand that Dishon has no insurance.

Remember Gaines insures against storm, lightning and fire and pays his losses promptly.

### Big Picnic

Practically all of the Bourne family and its near relatives partook of a delightful picnic near the iron bridge on Danville pike last Saturday. It was a great and enjoyable event, and everything eatable that could be thought of on the ground in abundance. Everyone present pronounced it a success and the occasion will be repeated yearly.

### Franchise Sold

A ten year franchise for electric power and lights for the City of Lancaster and its consumers was sold last Monday before the court house door, as was announced in recent advertisements. The franchise was purchased by Hastin Brothers, the present owners, but who have been running under contract for several months. The price paid was \$161.00. It remains to be approved by the Council next Monday night.

### Ball Game

Paint Lick will cross bats with the famous Corbin team next Saturday afternoon. The game will be played at Paint Lick and will draw a crowd.

### Bumper Edition

This issue of the Central Record goes to its patrons with 32 pages and in four sections. It is one of the most interesting and instructive editions we have ever published in the interests of the farmers of Garrard county and in their initial movement to organize a Farmers' Bureau in the county.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our advertisers, who have taken liberally of the space to push their different line of goods, for without such liberality upon the part of the merchants and business people of the city and county, such an issue would not have been possible.

We are proud of our efforts in presenting this edition and equally proud of our office force, which has stood by us so faithfully, and whose untiring energy has made the present Farmers Bureau Edition one of our best efforts.

### Not Guilty

Troy Hogg, of Bryantville, charged with having knowledge and unlawfully let and permitted the use of an automobile used in luring and transporting whisky, in violation of the law on July 12, was discharged last week when a jury in Boyle county returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury was out only ten minutes in reaching a verdict.

The arrest of Hogg resulted in the finding of an abandoned Ford touring car, containing three ten gallon kegs of moonshine, on West Main street near Maple avenue, in Danville, on the morning of July 12th, by local police authorities. Hogg on that day came to Danville and claimed the car, saying that he had found a note under his door informing him that his car had been left in Danville on the Perryville road where it had broken down.

### Garrard County Farm Facts Statistics

Number of farms, 1,929; land areas, 151,680 acres; land areas in farms, 129,034; land areas improved, 111,667; average per farm 85.1; average per farm improved, 57.9; value farm property, \$20,144,358; value farm land only, \$15,636,216; average value farm property, \$10,443; average value farm land only, \$121.18 per acre; per cent farmed by tenants 31.2; negro and other non-white tenants 570.

### Standing in Production

8th No. bushels rye; 10th. number pounds tobacco; 14th No. bushels of barley; 16th No. bu. wheat; 28th. No. bu. corn; 31st. swine; 33rd sheep; 45th. horses; 49th. hay and forage; 51th. mules and Jack stock; 51st beef cattle; 53rd. No. bushels oats; 55th. grapes; 60th Cherry trees; 78th. Plum trees; 88th. Sweet potatoes; 90th. sorghum for syrup; 91st. Peach trees; 93rd. Pear trees; 99th. Apple trees and 103rd. Irish potatoes.

### For The Merchants

The first meeting of the Farmers Bureau Drive for membership will be given the merchants of Lancaster, Monday afternoon at 4 P. M. Mr. Geoffrey Morgan desires to meet everyone of the merchants at this time and explain to them the merits of the Farmers Bureau, answer any questions which may be asked him, and show to the merchants that this organization will be of untold benefit to them. Give him a hearing, is all he asks.

### Important Tobacco Meeting

All members of the Tobacco Association will meet at the court house Saturday August 5th, at 2:00 P. M. Everybody come.

L. L. Walker, Chairman.

### CRESCENT HILL STOCK FARM

"The Home of the Hampshire" Among First to Establish Breed in Garrard County

Probably one of the first to introduce the Hampshire hog in Garrard county, was the Crescent Hill Stock Farm, owned by Senator Joe Haselden and J. S. Aldridge, and located within one mile of Lancaster, on the Stanford pike.

Realizing the wonderful possibilities of the Hampshire hog, these gentlemen set out to get some of the choicest stock of this breed that could be found, disregarding the price and today finds them with a class that for quality considered can hardly be equaled in the state of Kentucky. Among their herd hogs can be found Lancaster Lad, Tipton Model and Silver Lad and many choice sows through whose veins run the blood of such noted animals as Silko, Lookout, Tipton, Hooker Boy, General Allen, Jr. and many others.

In conversation with Mr. J. S. Aldridge, who personally manages the Crescent Hill Stock Farm, in speaking of the superior qualities and demand for the Hampshire hog, said:

"Advertising the merits of the breed even stronger during the period of depression than in good times the Hampshire Record Association has built up a demand this year which it will take at least ten years to catch up with. Whether for market production or for specialization in pure bred stock Hampshire business offers untold opportunities. The man who is producing pork for the market alone—because of market requirements will continue to demand a hog of the meat type, and that means Hampshires, because it puts more money in his pocket to grow Hampshires. The superior quality of the Hampshire bacon, heavily streaked with lean; that good Hampshire ham fine grained and with just enough fat to nicely marble the lean; and the high percentage of lean meat of the best quality in the lion and other fresh pork cuts are making an unlimited Hampshire demand. Because the producer of market hogs does want and will continue to want that kind, the business of the man who specializes in Hampshire breeding stock will likewise prosper. Hampshire business is a good business and based on the firmest kind of a foundation—it will continue to be good."

"We have been in the Hampshire business for a number of years and during that time have been engaged in perfecting our herd—building it up and improving it, until we are confident of our ground when we say we have one of the very best herds of Hampshires in the State."

"Our foundation stock was selected with extreme care and additions were made to the herd from time to time whenever material was available which we thought would add to it in any way."

The Crescent Hill Stock Farm has conducted two of its annual hog sales and both have been quite successful, the total sales numbering about 150 hogs, all of the Hampshire breed.

They have now on hand nearly one hundred head and find ready sales for their surplus stock and at very reasonable prices.

While this farm makes a specialty of the Hampshire they have in addition a fine herd of young Jersey cows and heifers, which are bred along lines of famous herds that have made the Jersey famous throughout the world. Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and Bourbon Red Turkeys, while only a side line, yet hundreds and hundreds are raised annually on this farm.

### Mule Killed

A mule belonging to Mr. John White was run into by one of the county trucks yesterday morning, at the Frank Lackey corner on Buckeye road and had its left front foot crushed. The mule was killed later. The accident seems from accounts, to have been unavoidable, but an unfortunate one for Mr. White.



## DOINGS AT PAINT LICK

Interesting News of East End Capitol Gathered By Alert Correspondents

Mr. Leon Ledford is able to be in Paint Lick.

Miss Ava McWhorter was in Richmond Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nabe Ledford were in Paint Lick Monday.

Mrs. Jennie Slavin has been the guest of Mrs. E. L. Woods.

Miss Elsie Roop was the guest for the weekend of Miss Iva Ledford.

Mrs. W. C. Wynn left for London, Ky., Saturday for a visit to relatives.

Mr. William Raiston has returned from a very pleasant visit at Detroit.

Miss Dollie Woods spent several days with Miss Florence Patrick last week.

Mrs. Adelia Woods was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. L. Wallace last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Parks, of Shelby county, are visiting near Paint Lick this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Parks were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burgess Saturday.

Rev. Boyd Clayton and wife are with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Center, for the meeting.

Miss Madge Patrick has returned home after several days visit to Miss Hall Royston.

Mrs. Ed Scrivner and children, of Berea, were callers of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Logsdon.

Mrs. D. D. Center, of Richmond, is visiting her children, and attending Fair View services.

Rev. Warren, who is conducting services at Fair View is with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Center.

Mrs. Irene Hogan, of Lexington, spent Tuesday night and Wednesday with Mrs. W. B. Roop.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green were with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hurt for the week-end.

Miss Jessie Mae Hammack has returned home after a week's visit to her grandmother, Mrs. Thos. Raiston.

Mrs. W. R. Patrick left for Cincinnati Tuesday morning where she will take a special course in millinery.

Miss Manervia Spurlock has returned to her home in Lexington, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. N. M. Burgess.

Mr. Ralph Fields and Mr. John Sellers, of Lexington, have been visiting Mr. O. L. Hammack and family.

Misses Jessie Mae Hammack and Cynthia Prewitt are guests this week of Mrs. John Anderson at Point Leavell.

Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Burgess and family and Miss Manervia Spurlock were all-day guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Spurlock Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Williams, Mrs. A. B. Wynn and daughter, Miss Mary Bane, were all-day guests last Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. Speed Ledford and family motored to Paint Lick from their home at Miamisburg, Ohio, and are with relatives and friends for a visit.

Messrs. Rodney and Hubert Raiston, Dick Davis and John Kuhlman left Monday for Camp Knox, where they will be in training for the next 30 days.

Mrs. R. D. Warner, of Irvine, arrived Thursday of last week for a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Walter Center and to attend the protracted meeting at Fair View.

Miss Beulah West entertained with a birthday party last Friday afternoon. Games were the feature of the evening. Refreshments consisted of nice salads, cakes and ices.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Roop and son, Joe, Mrs. J. D. Wynn and Mr. Olin Patrick and Miss Beulah Ledford motored to Frankfort Sunday and spent the day and were guests of Mrs. De Witt.

Miss Joyce Syler, Demonstration Agent for the county, passed through Paint Lick Saturday afternoon with her sewing class en route to Wallace's Mill, where they had supper. A very delightful afternoon was spent.

Rev. Willie Rogers and Rev. Cunningham, are holding a protracted meeting at Freedom which began Monday of last week. On last Sunday night they had 15 conversions. Good crowds and good preaching at each service.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hammack and family were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson at Point Leavell. Mr. and Mrs. Taubee Corbett and son, Tom, Mr. Jim Marsh-

bank and Mrs. Tom Raiston were also guests of Mrs. Anderson Sunday.

The Poultry Club will not meet on Wednesday 9th, but will have demonstrations instead at Mrs. H. C. Henderson's at 9 A. M. Friday. Mrs. Fred Hall's at 10.30, and also at Mrs. J. D. Wynn's at 2 P. M., the same day. Everybody invited. Come join our club and help make it the best in the State, no fee attached.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Davis had the misfortune to lose their house by fire last Saturday about noon, supposed to have caught from a defective flu. They saved only a few things as Mr. Davis was in Paint Lick at the time and no men folks around. Mr. Davis had \$1,500 on his house and \$600 on his household goods.

## BUCKEYE

Miss Elvaree Layton has been visiting Miss Lucille Sanders.

Dr. Geo. Hendren, of Bryantville, visited Mr. R. W. Sanders last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Z. Price, of Paint Lick, visited relatives here last week.

Miss Sallie Lou Naylor, of Marksbury spent last week with Miss Inez Land.

Mr. Frank Land sold 13 hogs to Mr. Kirby Tenter at \$10.25 per hundred pound.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Davis and family, of Berea, visited friends and relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Price and sons have been recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Lige Sanders in Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jenkins and son, have returned home after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hill at Frankfort.

Mrs. Lora Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ray, Robert and Hugh Noel and Miss Sallie Noel were in Richmond Monday.

Mr. Frank Land and son, Misses Sallie Lou Teater, Francis Ray and Hope Sanders were in Richmond Tuesday.

Mrs. West and son and daughter, are here from Florida, visiting her sister and family, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Price.

Mrs. Nath Bogie and Miss Jennie Lackey, of Lancaster, were guests of Mrs. J. T. Hill last week and attended church here.

Mrs. I. M. Crutehfield and daughter, Miss Allene, of Nicholasville, have returned home after a visit to Mrs. Hiram Ray.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Broadbush, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Long, Mr. and Mrs. Mal Carter entertained several of their friends to dinner last week.

Mrs. Jess Minier, of Lafayette, Ind., Mrs. Forest March and son, Gilbert, of Richmond, Mrs. Moss Snyder, of Berea, Mrs. Henderson Sanders of Lawrenceburg, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Parker, of Ghent, Ky., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Price.

A most successful revival has just closed at the Baptist church, conducted by the pastor, J. F. Price. Thirteen came forward dedicating their lives to Christian service as God shall direct, one being a man 82 years of age. They were baptized Sunday afternoon.

## JUDSON

Miss Pearl Hurl was a week-end guest of Miss Etna Bell Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bailey were visitors at Buckeye recently.

Miss Flora Adams was the week-end visitor of Mrs. Ollie Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Smith were host of a sumptuous dinner Sunday.

Mrs. Hugh Simpson and daughter, were guest last week of Mrs. Nannie Ray.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Naylor spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. John Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pollard were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simpson were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Matthew.

Messrs. Hugh Simpson and Sammie Ray made a business trip to Rockcastle last week.

Mrs. Dave Cannins and daughter were week end guests of Mrs. Simpson, of McCreary.

Miss Virginia Ray was a guest last Wednesday of Mrs. Hugh Simpson, of the Stanford road.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson entertained Thursday a few friends in honor of Mrs. Simpson's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark were in Hanville last week to see Mrs. Loney Shearer, who was operated on. She is doing nicely.

# NO FARMERS

RESIDENCE IS COMPLETE

WITHOUT A

# DELCOLIGHT SYSTEM



THE MOST DEPENDABLE LIGHT THAT CAN BE USED.

160,000 NOW IN USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

"THERE'S A SATISFIED CUSTOMER NEXT TO YOU."

QUOTATIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON REQUEST

## Thomas Pieratt

BUCKEYE,

KENTUCKY.

# GARRARD COUNTY FARMERS

- - AND - -

# GARRARD COUNTY WHEAT

GO HAND IN HAND WITH US

WE ARE MAKING THE BEST FLOUR THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE MADE FROM GARRARD COUNTY WHEAT PURCHASED FROM THE GARRARD COUNTY FARMERS.



We endorse the movement for a FARMERS BUREAU realizing that what is good for the farmer will rebound in untold good for us.

We have recently moved with our family into your midst and will join in every movement to promote the interests of Garrard county and her citizenry.

## Lancaster Milling Co

J. R. Myers, Proprietor.

## LAMB SUPPLY IS REPORTED SMALL

Production in Several of Western States Is Only 70 Per Cent of Normal Crop.

## MATERIAL SHORTAGE IN WOOL

Fleeces on Sheep's Backs Are Selling as High as 35 to 38 Cents Per Pound—Situation Attributed to Many Causes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A material shortage in spring lambs is indicated in advice received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the western sheep country. Figures are not available, but trained observers say that the total lamb production in Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada is only 70 per cent of a normal crop.

**Smaller Supply of Wool.**  
This also means a small supply of wool. Contracting of both wool and lambs has reached large dimensions during recent weeks. Numerous large western operators are reported to be scouring the West for new crop lambs and many sales at 9 to 10 cents a pound are reported with the latter price being generally refused in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The price last year was 5 to 7 cents. Fleeces on sheep's backs are selling as high as 35 to 38 cents a pound, with some clips including the Jericho pool clip selling up to 40 cents.

The situation is attributed to a shortage of ewes, the over age of many breeding flocks, and losses of early spring lambs on account of cold weather and the backward spring season. A winter lamb and sheep market higher than the trade anticipated a shortage in the visible supply and the recent sharp upturn in wool values have created bullish sentiment in the markets.

Money which was tight last fall and in the early winter now appears abundant and large speculators and Western feeders are buying freely. This fact combined with the short crop leads many in the trade to believe that the coming summer and fall supply of both feeding and fat lambs at the large market centers will be far below normal. Present conditions indicate that many lambs will



Sheep Grazing on Western Range.

be held in the West for fattening for next winter's market.

Some reports indicate that large western speculators and feeders have already contracted approximately half the lamb crop in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. According to the best information available, the summer market movement from these states will be late in getting under way, and will probably not reach sizable proportions before the last of July or early in August.

**Lambs Had Poor Start.**  
Ewes wintered poorly and because of the backward spring were not only late getting on the range, but started the grazing season in poor flesh, with the result that February lambs, the crop of which was more nearly normal than that of later lambs, had a poor start.

The April lamb crop is very short, according to all reports. Many flockmasters tried to sub the April crop on the open range, but cold weather caused heavy losses. Breeding flocks are seriously over mated, but there is an acute shortage of young stock and it is believed that a very attractive market will be necessary to draw any large quantity of breeding flocks to the shambles. Young ewes are in strong demand all over the West and bids of \$8 to \$12 a head have not brought out many. It seems certain that very few young western ewes will reach market centers during the coming season.

## CONTROL CUCUMBER BEETLES

Little Yellow and Black Peas Can Be Destroyed by Dusting Mixture of Arsenate.

Cucumber beetles, those little yellow and black striped pests which attack cucumbers and melons, can be controlled by the following mixture: One part powdered calcium arsenate and 20 parts gypsum or land plaster by weight. Dust this on the plants, using a soft or metal duster so that the surface of the leaves and the ground around the plants are thoroughly coated. It is best to make the application early in the morning.



## PREVENT OUTBREAKS OF INJURIOUS PEST

Control Webworms in Corn by  
Cultural Methods.

After Crop Is Once Planted and Field  
Is Found to Be Infested There  
Is No Practicable Way of  
Getting Rid of Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department  
of Agriculture.)

Outbreaks of webworms in corn in  
the Middle Eastern states can be pre-  
vented only by cultural methods, ac-  
cording to the bureau of entomology  
of the United States Department of  
Agriculture. Unlike most of our de-  
structive pests, the curious species  
of webworms are all natives of Amer-  
ica and have not been introduced from  
foreign lands.

Summer or very early fall plowing  
should be practiced. Plowing in late  
October or November has little effect  
because the worms are already in  
their winter webs under the surface  
of the ground. Land that has been  
in soil or pasture, or in fallow and  
grown up to weeds and grass should  
be plowed in July or August, if it is  
intended to plant it to corn the fol-  
lowing spring.

Grasslands of all kinds—meadows,  
pastures, or lawns—furnish the nor-  
mal food of webworms, but they also  
gnaw young corn plants below  
the surface and deform them so as to  
prevent the production of grain.  
After the corn is once planted and  
the field is found to be infested there  
is no practicable method of getting  
rid of the worms, the only thing that  
can be done is to produce conditions  
that will permit the corn to grow in  
spite of them.

Working in the spring the application  
of fertilizer and the sowing of seed  
are the chief preventive measures  
that will give the best effect. No  
later plowing nor trapping has been  
found to be successful.

## KEEP WEEDS OUT OF GARDEN

With Few Pieces of Flat Iron and an  
Old Wheel an Efficient Tool Can  
Be Made

From a few pieces of flat iron, such  
as old hinges, and a wheel that  
can be taken from an old wheelbarrow  
or truck it is possible to make an ef-  
ficient weeder for keeping the garden  
free from weeds.

The device is constructed as indi-  
cated by the drawing, with a blade  
parallel with the ground which is  
passed along just beneath the sur-  
face, cutting the roots of weeds and  
other plants outside the rows. Not



A Homemade Garden Weeder That  
Not Only Keeps Down the Weeds  
but Serves as a Cultivator to Break  
Up the Hard Crust Between the  
Rows.

only will this instrument keep down  
the weeds, but it also acts as a  
cultivator by breaking up the hard  
crust between the rows and conserving  
the moisture for useful vegetation.  
C. L. Meller, Fargo, N. D., in Popular  
Mechanics Magazine.

## GREEN MANURING AIDS SOIL

Really One of Oldest Methods—  
Crops for This Purpose Were  
Used by Ancients.

Green manuring, plowing under  
green crops as a means of soil im-  
provement, although it has been em-  
phasized in recent years, can hardly  
be called a new discovery. Says the  
United States Department of Agricul-  
ture, it is really one of the oldest  
methods. Crops for this purpose were  
used by the ancients, the Romans us-  
ing lupines, which were sown in Sep-  
tember and turned under in May for  
the benefit of the following crop.

In Germany the use of lupines be-  
gan in the middle of the Nineteenth  
century and has proved an important  
factor in reclaiming the sandy lands  
of parts of Prussia. In England  
legumes and other plants are com-  
monly used. In India and Japan the  
farmers gather green plants of many  
kinds, sometimes even cutting twigs  
from the trees and carrying them to  
the rice fields.

In the United States the use of  
special greenmanure crops is much  
more general in the South than in the  
North. Under irrigation they play an  
important part in orchard culture in  
the West, but not under dry farming  
conditions.

## GREAT IMPORTANCE OF GRIT

Lack of Material Will Cause Indiges-  
tion and Impaired Health of  
Poultry Flock.

Many poultry raisers gradually be-  
gin to slight the importance of grit.  
Lack of grit means poor digestion and  
impaired health. Regular poultry grit  
should be kept before the fowls in  
boxes or hoppers at all times. In ad-  
dition, a load of gravel near the chick-  
ens' house would improve the health  
and increase the egg yield on many a  
farm.

## GUY.

Mr. Randolph Poynter, of Lincoln,  
spent Sunday with the Barnes boys.  
Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Bates and lit-  
tle son, Ralph Gilbert, of Lancaster,  
visited Mr. and Mrs. Joe Turner Sun-  
day.

Mrs. Roy Prather and little son,  
Collis, were recent guests of Mrs. Joe  
Parther.

Miss Marjorie Neek, of Louisville,  
is a visitor of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence  
Walton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker were  
visitors Friday of Mr. and Mrs. Hen-  
ry Tuttle.

Mrs. Jennie Henry and two chil-  
dren, were with Lancaster friends  
Saturday.

Messrs. J. P. Foley and Wm. Gar-  
roll visited Mr. and Mrs. James Yan-  
tis Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Phillips, of Corbin, is  
visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Tom Yantis.

Mrs. James Yantis was a visitor  
Friday afternoon of Mrs. Wm. Barnes  
and daughters.

Mrs. William Carson, Sr., of Stan-  
ford, was the guest recently of Mr.  
and Mrs. W. T. Sutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Prather and  
children, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wil-  
liam Walker Sunday.

Miss Mary Stella Hamon, of Somer-  
set, is the attractive visitor of Mr.  
and Mrs. Ed Baker.

Miss Ella Tankersley, of Lancas-  
ter, spent the weekend with Mr. and  
Mrs. Simon Tankersley.

Mrs. Frank Turner and son, Emory,  
of Lancaster, spent Thursday with  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barnes.

Mrs. James Sebastian was a visi-  
tor the past week of her sister, Mrs.  
Henry Tuttle and Mr. Tuttle.

Miss Ethel Barnes was the guest  
Friday night of Misses Minnie and  
Lena Turner, of Lancaster.

Mr. Z. T. Rice, Sr., of Richmond,  
was the guest Thursday of his son,  
Mr. Harry D. Rice and Mrs. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green were the  
weekend visitors of Mr. and Mrs.  
George Grene, of the Richmond road.

Miss Carrie Lee Yater was the  
guest Sunday of Miss Mary Stella  
Hamon and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Baker  
and family.

Misses Maud and Minnie Conn,  
Lida and Anna Mae Broadus were  
weekend visitors of Mr. and Mrs.  
Marcus White.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Merida had  
for their guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs.  
Simon Tankersley and baby and Miss  
Ella Tankersley.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Turner and lit-  
tle daughter, Amelia, were visitors  
Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith,  
of the Lexington road.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanders are  
receiving congratulations over the ar-  
rival of a fine son, born July 20th,  
christened Henry Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barnes enter-  
tained at a delightful dinner Sunday,  
their guests being, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.  
Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tut-  
tle and Miss Laverne Whittaker.

## Farm and Home News From Over Kentucky

Franks Fortis and William Threl-  
kell are the latest Livingston county  
farmers to join the movement being  
directed against scrub breeding ani-  
mals. Each of them has purchased a  
pure bred Hampshire ram, County  
Agent L. C. Pace reports.

Nelson county farmers who are co-  
operating with County Agent L. C.  
Hill and the extension division of the  
College of Agriculture will use a  
total of 5,000 tons of limestone on  
their fields for soil improvement be-  
fore the end of the year, Mr. Hill  
says. A slogan has been adopted to  
this effect and indications are that  
it will be carried out, Mr. Hill added.

A total of 826 people attended a  
recent series of eight moving picture  
meetings held throughout Union  
county to point out recommended  
practices for the farm and home,  
County Agent L. C. Brewer says.

One hundred seventy-five Jefferson  
county farm boys and girls who are  
members of the junior agricultural  
club in that county recently attended  
the picnic held for them at the county  
fair grounds according to Assistant  
County Agent S. W. Anderson.  
Games, stunts and lectures helped  
to make the day a profitable one for  
the youngsters.

Methods of controlling fruit dis-  
eases and insects together with  
proper spraying methods and the  
most profitable orchard management  
practices recently were pointed out  
to more than 50 interested orchard  
owners of Ballard county during a  
tour to some of the prominent or-  
chards in that district, according to  
County Agent E. A. Whalin. The  
orchards of H. L. Nance, Frank Rus-  
sell and C. M. Parsons were visited  
during the tour of inspection.

## No Garrard County Farm Residence is Complete Without a

# Telephone



It is no longer a luxury, but a necessity.

It facilitates transportation, commerce and industry.

It develops neighborliness not only among, but between  
communities.

Don't impose upon your neighbor when a Telephone can  
be installed in your own home for a moderate sum.

We stand ready to serve you at any time.

**BASTIN TELEPHONE CO.**  
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK PRESENTS

**NORMA**

**Talmadge**



in the  
Greatest  
Picture  
of all

**'Smilin' Through'**

**EIGHT REELS OF STORM AND SUNSHINE**

Come smilin' through the gates of gladness—to find the drama of mating  
loves.

The tragic romance of Moonyeen of a generation ago.

The dream of happiness of Kathleen of today.

You'll revel in every moment of a greater drama than the screen has ever  
given you before.

**ROMANS OPERA HOUSE**  
**Thursday, August 10th.**

## Teaching Conference

To be Held August 3rd. and 4th.

A school of methods or teaching  
conference will be held at the Pres-  
byterian seminary August 3rd and  
4th at which time all who are taking  
part in the Presbyterian movement  
for Christian education will be pres-  
ent. A program has been arranged  
covering phase of the work to be  
done and some interesting papers will  
be presented by the departments.

The inspirational address on the  
"Spirit of the Movement" will be  
made by Henry H. Sweets, executive  
secretary of the committee on Chris-  
tian education. Director McGill will  
outline the goals of the movement  
and the needs of the institutions will  
be set forth by Paul Harris, Jr., who  
will also speak on the results obtain-  
ed by the standardized plan. Pub-  
licity will be the subject of an ad-  
dress by A. H. Sears and S. P. Holl-  
inrake will speak on the work of com-  
mittees and sub-committees. There  
will be a conference outing later in  
the evening with an address by Dr.  
Henj. J. Bush, of Lexington.

The Friday session will open with  
an address by Dr. Charles W. Welch  
on "The Secret of Victory." Special  
programs for young people and Sun-  
day schools will be outlined by Mr.  
Harris and Director McGill will point  
out dangers for Christian workers to  
avoid. On the methods of manage-  
ment of the office suggestions will be  
made by J. C. Norton and Miss  
Mamie Rucker. S. P. Hollinrake  
will speak on the field section and  
its work and W. S. Hawkins, of the  
field section, will tell how to over-  
come some objections raised. The  
conference will close with an address  
by Dr. R. T. Gillespie.

Following each address there will  
be open discussion and suggestions  
by all present.



## Running Water in The Kitchen Possible for Cost of \$45

With about \$45 worth of material,  
any home that is without a water  
pressure system can be provided with  
a substitute arrangement that will  
supply water at the kitchen sink and  
dispose of waste in a sanitary man-  
ner, according to a new circular,  
"Pitcher Pump Installation," which  
has just come off the press at the  
College of Agriculture. The well or  
cistern just outside the kitchen is a  
common source of water supply for  
family use, the new publication  
points out. The pump usually is  
located directly over the water sup-  
ply, making it necessary for the  
housewife to waste both time and  
energy in carrying the water into  
her kitchen. Installation of a  
pitcher pump offers a simple and in-  
expensive means of saving this wasted  
time and energy.

Materials required for the instal-  
lation of such a system in the average  
home include an enameled kitchen  
sink and fittings, such as a trap, sink  
back and drain board, a pitcher pump  
and bracket, a one and a half inch  
drain pipe and fittings, a one and a  
quarter inch water pipe and fitting,  
a combined foot valve and strainer  
and some four inch agricultural drain  
pipe. The estimated cost of \$45 for  
this material can be reduced about  
\$10 by the use of a homemade sink  
back and drain board, the circular  
says.

The system as described in the cir-  
cular provides for the protection of  
the well or cistern from surface pol-  
lution and the filtration of all cistern  
water in cases where the supply is  
from this source. The pump used  
is an ordinary pitcher pump, with  
the cylinder in stock, that will lift  
water a vertical distance of 20 feet  
and carry it a horizontal distance of  
50 feet. A substantial kitchen  
sink is called for in the description  
which also provides for a trap to pre-  
vent gases from the drain working  
back into the kitchen. The disposal  
system includes a section of galvanz-  
ed pipe and from 50 to 100 feet of  
agricultural drain tile laid below the  
ground surface.

Detailed information and a draw-  
ing explaining the installation of the  
system are contained in the circular.  
It is No. 125 and may be obtained  
free by writing the Experiment Sta-  
tion at Lexington.

The fellow who puts himself "in  
the hands of his friends" often finds  
it a hell of a job to get out.



# Mr. Farmer

Do you know that we are saving the farmers hundreds of dollars every year by welding their broken castings?

We make broken machine parts as **GOOD AS NEW** by welding them and at less cost than new parts.

Give us a call.

## CONN BROS.

"Live and Let Live Folks."

**The Central Record**  
Issued Weekly. \$1.50 a Year.  
Payable in Advance.

J. E. ROBINSON, Editor.  
R. L. ELKIN, Local Editor and Mgr.

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Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Lancaster, Ky., Aug 3, 1922

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For Calls, per line.	.10
For Cards, per line.	.10
For all publications in the interest of individuals or expression of individual views, per line.	.10
Obituaries, per line.	.05

### Announcement

We are authorized to announce Hon. Ralph Gilbert a candidate to succeed himself in Congress, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, August 5, 1922.

It has been stated that England will cancel the war debt owed to her by France. It has been further stated that she will remit her portion of the German reparations.

This, it is understood, is conditional upon financial and other arrangements being made whereby Germany may be enabled to weather the storm and avoid a total collapse. England knows that there can be no European restoration with anarchy prevailing in Germany.

Many months ago, and more recently, it was suggested by Europe that all of the allied governments cancel their war debts to each other. This was very properly opposed by the press and people of the United States for the simple reason that a preponderance of the burden of cancellation would have fallen upon this country.

But if France, Italy and the other nations of the conquering group meet England in the same spirit, and take the action that is required to restore the stability of the world, then it would be quite proper for our government to take similar action in so far as justice will sanction.

We can not permit ourselves to be charged with a dog in the manger attitude, neither can we be expected to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire.

We can afford to remit as much, dollar for dollar, as any other government, all conditions being equal.

More than this Europe can-

not in justice ask.

A year or two ago hundreds of thousands of our people were buying German marks, expecting to get rich quickly by buying at what was then considered the low ebb and selling out again when the rise came.

But the rise didn't materialize. Instead, the prices of marks is now only a fraction of what it was then.

And they have either pocketed their losses or are still holding the bag.

It is not our purpose to tell people what to do with their money. That is their business—certainly not ours.

But as a loyal American citizen we feel justified in suggesting that there is no better investment than good sound American stocks or bonds. Six per cent in pocket is far better than a hundred per cent in imagination or anticipation.

Your money invested in American securities keeps American people employed and American business on the up grade.

When thrown to the birds it is wasted. Even they cannot eat it.

Think twice before investing once and you will be able to retire much earlier in life.

### Let Us Have Order

Violence, unless it is promptly suppressed and the perpetrators properly punished, leads to more violence.

More violence leads to anarchy.

Anarchy breeds revolution. Revolution destroys governments and paralyzes industry.

There is no occasion for revolution in this country, and there is no excuse for violence.

Organization on the part of the laboring classes is essential to their well being. Without it they would be ground down by capital to starvation wages, and would be without the means to bring their families up in the proper manner and educate them for useful careers in the world.

But no organization, whether of labor or capital, is greater than our country and its laws. Those laws were made to be obeyed by all people, and no one is immune from their application.

No public official can expect to remain in office long without the confidence of the people, and that confidence endures only through a fair and impartial enforcement of law.

No organization can expect to retain the confidence or sympathy of the people unless its membership respects and

obeys the laws under which all of the people are required to live.

If the sane and law abiding element of an organization is powerless to prevent acts of lawlessness or violence in their continual disputes, then the constituted authorities should put an end to it without further ado.

It requires years of care and training to produce an adult life, and much toil and expense to create valuable property.

Neither should be destroyed at the whim of an irresponsible and lawless fanatic.

Let the law be enforced against both parties to a dispute. Justice knows neither friend nor foe.

### Profit Sharing

#### Is Coming

The day is coming when practically all of our great railroad, manufacturing and other corporations will be run on a profit sharing basis. When that time does come it will see the end of strikes, lockouts and all other forms of labor disturbances.

It is doubtful, however, if we see such a day until some great upheaval or disaster has knocked a reasonable degree of reasoning and sense into heads that now seem to be practically devoid of both.

The tendency today is to skin every penny possible at the expense of somebody else, irrespective of the moral or legal rights of others.

This tendency is not confined to any one industry, or to any particular class of people. It is everywhere, and is on the increase.

We will have lulls between our periods of strife, but as long as systematic grab rules the commercial world we will have no permanent stability in business—only a condition of wondering today what the morrow will bring forth.

Profit sharing on an equitable basis is the only salve that will heal the national wound.

### Our Youthful Days

"We are only young once," you often hear some person remark as an excuse for "hitting the pace."

True, we can be young but once, and the pleasure of youth must be crowded into that space of time.

But how long are we young? Some men are old at 40, while others are still young at 60. It depends upon the pace they hit and the manner in which they hit it.

We can crowd a lot of work and pleasure into youth if we keep our hearts and our minds and our bodies clean, or we can reduce the amount of both and shorten our youth by resorting to reckless dissipation.

Your youth is your own. It will be prolonged or curtailed by your own acts.

### Miss Anna Noel Dead

Miss Anna Noel, age 75, passed away at four o'clock Saturday afternoon at the family residence on North Third street. She was afflicted the greater portion of her life, but she was a cheerful and patient sufferer and all who knew her loved her. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church since her girlhood.

While she had been in declining health for some months, and the end was not unexpected, still her sudden demise was a shock to her family. However, the end came peacefully and without acute suffering and she is now at rest.

There were no funeral services at the residence on account of the illness of her sister, Miss Sallie Noel; short services at the grave in the Lancaster cemetery were conducted by Dr. E. M. Green.

May the God of Love pour the oil of compassion over the wounded hearts of her loved ones and be unto them comfort and strength in this their dark hour.—Danville Messenger.

### BLUE GRASS

#### BOOSTERS

Attend Central Kentucky Commercial Organization Here Last Friday

Dr. Acheson Speaks

A splendid delegation of Blue Grass Boosters attended the monthly meeting of the Central Kentucky Commercial Organization which convened here last Friday. As the members from the various organizations throughout Central Kentucky began to arrive they were escorted to the Chamber of Commerce rooms where a delicious luncheon was served by two charming and beautiful young ladies, Miss Margaret Elliott and Miss Eugenia Dwyer, and each delegate was asked to register.

At one o'clock the entire delegation, together with about 50 members of the local Chamber of Commerce, went to the Kagarlan Hotel, where a delightful luncheon was served and where all of the proceedings of the meeting took place.

Just here we must say that the visitors, and in fact all who attended the luncheon, are right in their praise of the excellent luncheon served, and the service given throughout the luncheon hour. The proprietors of the hotel, who put every effort and pains to have a feature of the meeting a success, and a success it was.

The music furnished by Miss Kate Barnes Dickerson and Mr. George Swinebroad was very much enjoyed and often encored.

The association was presided over by Rev. H. S. Hudson and the conclusion of the luncheon a short address was made by R. L. Elkin, who presided at the meeting, after which all present were asked to rise and introduce himself and state his connection as a member of a Chamber of Commerce.

Secretary G. A. Albert read the minutes from the Owensboro meeting held June 20th, at the Bath County Court House. They were unanimously approved as read.

Application was made and granted to the Falmouth C. of C. to hold the next meeting of the Central Kentucky Commercial Organization in September at Falmouth, Pendleton county. It was the consensus of opinion that August was a vacation period and the popular time for holding county fairs, would largely affect a successful gathering during the month of August. Secretary J. Harrison of the Danville C. of C. announced a desire to act as host for the same organization some Saturday noon during October or November which would enable the various guests to remain for the afternoon and witness a real foot ball team in action.

The program for the meeting opened with the President's statement that Mr. John M. Farnham had been appointed time keeper and that the talk would be brief, happy and to the point. Vice President H. B. Shepherd of the Lexington C. of C. delivered an emphatic talk on cooperation of public spirited men as an essential qualification to develop any community.

Address by Vice President J. W. Morrison of the Lexington Board of Commerce, Suburban Civic Editor press. "The only reason of the United States which is not over advertised is the Blue Grass region of Kentucky," remarked Mr. Morrison in relating a conversation which recently occurred between two progressive men who had traveled over the entire United States. Mr. Morrison also said, "Lancaster is old enough to wear a short dress, let the old girl paint up a little. We certainly want to see more of her."

Rev. M. W. Bottom, director of the Falmouth C. of C. offered a prize worthy information regarding Pendleton county, which leads the others in the State as a producer of alfalfa, white clover and honey, and second only to Shelby county in the production of milk.

Address by J. H. Borman of the New York Stock Exchange, impressing upon all the need in these days for a better knowledge of Geography in order that each country may enter into foreign relations with some realization as to the location of the prospective client and customer. Mr. Borman demonstrated how imperative this was in order that exports may be properly packed and efficiently transported.

Address by Judge Dennis Dutton, of Paris, who dwelt upon the personal abilities necessary for the development and advancement of community work. How vital it was for the men of each section to have social intercourse in order to entertain the friendly spirit needed for the program of work so necessary for Central Kentucky, its roads, schools and churches.

Address by Dr. Acheson of the K.

# That Reminds me!

There are specially priced items during the month of AUGUST at

## McRoberts Drug Store.

A FEW OF THEM ARE

93 Hair Tonic	75c	Special 50cts
93 Shampoo Paste	75c	Special 50cts
93 Face Powder	75c	Special 50cts
93 Face Cream	75c	Special 50cts
Pound Paper and Envelopes	\$1.00	Special 79cts
Hard Rubber Comb	50c	Special 39cts

C. W. Danville, Ky. The difference between education and instruction, the fact that the United States today, according to the latest census, contains over six million individuals over ten years of age that can neither read nor write. Dr. Acheson stated that this army of illiterates marching two abreast would extend clear across the continent and half way back. The possibility of our great nation suffering from "Moral Bankruptcy" unless the parents gave more serious consideration to the welfare of their children and educational institutions changed their program of learning. "Too Much Sugar Coated Knowledge" offered with "Soothing Syrup" illustrates the way our students are being trained these days." quoted Dr. Acheson.

With the closing of the program, J. W. Morrison offered a motion, duly seconded and unanimously carried that a list of thanks be tendered to the Lancaster C. of C. for the excellent program. Everlastingly pressed was urged to attend the next meeting at Falmouth and to extend, if possible, to assist Pendleton county to put over a Tax. Hundred Thousand Dollar Bond issue for the improvement of the Danville Highway in that section. The meeting was brought to a close by everybody singing the cash slip through their "My Old Kentucky Home" to fingers.

the accompaniment of the esteemed musicians.

Organizations represented: Paris Chamber of Commerce, M. P. Collins, Pres.; Judge Dennis Dutton, Pearce Patton, J. J. Weaver, I. W. Bush, F. F. Farro, Secretary. Danville Chamber of Commerce, W. S. Johnson, W. G. Dunlap, and Messrs. Cook, Nichols, Jackson, Robertson and Alcock, J. Haylan, Secretary. Lexington Board of Commerce, J. W. Morrison, Vice Pres., and Mr. Evans. Falmouth Chamber of Commerce, R. R. Arnold, Pres., Rev. M. W. Bottom, Director, Dr. Peckford, C. N. Johnson, and D. O. B. Gayle. Guests: Dr. Acheson, of the Kentucky College for Women, Danville; Hon. Wm. H. Stanks, Stanford, Ky.; Mr. J. H. Borman of the New York Stock Exchange, and Senator Joe Haselden. Crab Orchard Springs, a non-resident sustaining member of the Lancaster and Garrard County Chamber of Commerce.

Don't marry money, sister. Marry a fellow who has it.

A fellow may have a mind of his own and still not be allowed to give it if he is married.

Many people prefer to pay by check. It is less annoying than having a close by everybody using and singing the cash slip through their "My Old Kentucky Home" to fingers.



**Roofing, Guttering, TINNING AND PLUMBING.**

## CALORIC FURNACE

THE BEST HEATING PLANT MADE. Now is the time to have this work done.

## HASELDEN BROS.

LANCASTER'S BIGGEST STORE.



# THE CENTRAL RECORD.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR

LANCASTER, KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3, 1922.

NUMBER 17.

## FARM BUREAU EDITION



THE FARM BUREAU IS THE BIGGEST ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

### COB PIPES

Manufactured by Hand in Garrard County Renowned Throughout The Entire Country

Garrard county has one of the most unique factories, in that the machinery consists of only a pocket knife and the material used an ordinary corn cob. And yet this "factory" is always taxed far beyond its capacity, for its output is known almost throughout the wide world. Sam Hurt corn cob pipes are seen in the halls of the U. S. Senate, in the offices of some of the most prominent financiers on Wall street and he has customers in almost every state in the Union.



The only tools used by Mr. Hurt

in the manufacture of his pipes are his pocket knife and a small iron rod which he uses for burning out the hole for the stem. With these implements and a good stock of corn cobs Mr. Hurt is able to turn out enough pipes to yield him a nice income, but not anything like able to supply the ever increasing demand for his pipes.

There are of course other pipe makers, both in this and adjoining counties, and some of them make a most creditable pipe, but none have ever been able to turn out anything which would equal the original "Sam Hurt cob pipe."

This pipe was probably brought into national prominence by the famous Garrard county fox hunters; these gentlemen, the Walker brothers in particular, would use nothing but the original "Sam Hurt pipe," and they always smoked one when attending their national reunions, and almost every fox hunter throughout the country is now Mr. Hurt's customer.

Mr. Hurt's pipe sells for an average of 50 cents each, ranging from that price to as high as \$5.00 each. These prices may seem high, but every pipe is hand made, and will out last an ordinary briar, and is considered by smokers to be the sweetest, best smoking pipe obtainable.

The straight and narrow path is too small. Most of us object to crowding.

A really witty person seldom laughs at his own jokes. It isn't necessary.

Some people find it necessary to boast of their loyalty because other people are unable to discover it by their acts.

### BEECHWOOD

#### FARMS

Contains 640 Acres and is The Home of Hampshire Hogs And Sheep

Harry Rice, Popular Manager

One of the most progressive young farmers in Garrard county, and we dare say no one is more popular, is Harry D. Rice, who manages the Beechwood Farms, owned by Z. T. Rice and Son, of which Harry is the junior member. Harry has made farming and live stock a life study and was well prepared for his work before taking active charge of the Beechwood Farms, having graduated with honors at the Iowa Agricultural College a few years ago. For genuine Kentucky hospitality, graciousness, and a hearty welcome, one is only to visit the beautiful suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rice on the Buckeye road, where they are happily ensconced and Harry, the manager of the Beechwood Farms, containing 640 acres of as good land as there is in Garrard county.

While several hundred cattle are handled by this firm during the year, and profitably too, yet during the last year they have added the famous Hampshire Hog and the Hampshire Sheep to their "repertoire" and claiming that in these two lines of stock they have selected wisely and well.

The Hampshire sheep which they handle, comes of the well known Harkness strain, developed at the Walnut Hill Stock Farm in Fayette county.

The Hampshire Hog seems to be the favorite animal of all the other stock found on this farm and it is veritably the Home of the Hampshire hog, of which they are justly proud, especially of the high standards of this breed which they are the proud owners. The sow herd includes two daughters of Cornhusker Lad 35611, a son of the famous Lookout Lad, and International Grand Champion that sold for \$5,000. Also one daughter of Lookout O'Henry, the show hog that was defeated only by the 1921 National Show Grand Champion, General Pershing; two daughters of Lookout Cornhusker 3rd, a grandson of the champion Lookout Lad; two daughters of Lookout Tip-top Climax, son of Lookout Cornhusker 3rd, one daughter of General Pershing and several others just about as good, that we have not the space to mention here. The foundation animals of the Beechwood Farms herd were selected from the leading Hampshire herd of the country and includes only the good individuals of the leading families of the breed.

Mr. Rice tells us that he has handled all of the other breed of hogs, but he has come to the conclusion that the Hampshire is superior to them all. The increasing demand each year for the Hampshire hog, has been a little less than phenomenal. "The Hampshire breed has won the Grand Championship in carload lots at the International Livestock Show held in Chicago, more than any other breed and has won it in succession for four years," Mr. Rice tells us, adding:

"These winnings, and the Hampshire winnings in the dressed carcass contests bear evidence in which our energies are bent—producing a better hog for the purpose for which all hogs exist. The standing in the market classes at these big shows and in the dressed carcass contests with the competition between all breeds, is important far more important than record priced individuals.

"The one big thing which might be accredited directly to this policy is the fact that now when the market demand is for a meat-type hog, the Hampshire is that kind. Those touch has always been kept with the needs of the packer, at the same time we were developing a hog to meet the needs of the feeder and producer. As a result, ever since the importation of the Hampshire hog into the United States stress has been placed upon the developing of a meat-type animal, one dressing out the greatest possible percentage of good, edible meat of the highest quality, a deep straight side of bacon heavily streaked with lean, a deep wide ham with no excess fat and a heavy meaty loin."

When trouble meets you half way hop over it and keep going.

The latch string swings outward only to those who pull it in moderation.

The secret of success is no secret at all. Every failure can tell you all about it.

### WHEN EVERY MOVE HURTS

Lame every morning, achy and stiff all day, worse when it's damp or chilly? Suspect your kidneys and try the remedy your neighbors use. Ask your neighbor!

Mrs. Geo. Carpenter, Stanford Pike, Lancaster, says: "About ten years ago Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of a severe case of kidney trouble. My hands and feet were so swollen at times I couldn't put my shoes on or handle anything, either. I had awful pains in my hips and across the small of my back. Sharp stinging pains would dart through my side and up through my spine, that felt like needles piercing me. Mornings I felt tired and languid. I was all run down and had no energy to do anything. I read how Doan's Kidney Pills had cured people of such trouble, so I started taking them. I took several boxes of Doan's and they cured me and the cure has been permanent."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs. Buffalo, N. Y.

McROBERTS DRUG STORE

### B. L. KELLEY

#### AND SONS

Growers and Distributors of The Celebrated "Kelley's Improved Standing Up Burley Tobacco Seed"

The Most Extensive Growers of Tobacco Seed in Kentucky

Nearly a half century ago, when the growing of tobacco in Garrard county was in its infancy, when it was in the experimental stage, Mr. Ben L. Kelley began raising tobacco. He gave the growing of the weed his full attention and after years of labor and study, succeeded by applying what might be termed the Burbank theory, in raising what is now known throughout the burley raising district as "Kelley's Improved Standing Up Burley Tobacco."



W. R. Kelley

For more than twenty-five years Mr. Kelley produced this particular type of tobacco, and each year his crops topped the market in price above all other offerings.

During this time Mr. Kelley was constantly seeking to improve the quality of the weed, until he finally succeeded in bringing it up to the high standard which it now holds. He studied every angle of the production, from the quality of soil best adapted to producing the best seed pods to the best manner of handling the pods in order to secure the highest germination.

Meantime the growers of burley tobacco throughout the burley belt were coming to a realization of the superiority of this peculiar type of tobacco, and Mr. Kelley was being importuned on all sides for seed. So persistent, and to such an extent, did these demands grow, that Mr. Kelley determined to raise seed for the market in order to supply the ever increasing demand for his seed.

Having perfected his seed to the highest possible state, he determined to protect his customers from imitations, for, "like all articles of known merit, there are always imitations, and articles of little actual value offered as 'just as good,' but in reality have no value whatever, and no merit save a slight reduction in price below the genuine article which they seek to imitate."

In view of these facts Mr. Kelley had his trade mark registered, and this trade mark, which is a facsimile of the firm signature "B. L. Kelley and Sons" is placed upon every package of seed, large or small, sent out by this firm.

Incidentally we might state that any one offering to sell seed as the genuine article under this trade mark are subject to prosecution and a severe penalty for violation of the U. S. patent laws. Mr. Kelley is not desirous of causing anyone any trouble, but as matter of protection to his customers, he tells us he is going to prosecute to the limit anyone he finds offering seed represented to be the genuine article in imitation of his product.

The firm of B. L. Kelley & Sons is composed of Mr. B. L. Kelley, the father, and originator of the Kelley

type of tobacco, and his three sons, Webb, Joe P. and Walter Kelley, all of this county.

These gentlemen each own farms, comprising in the aggregate about 400 acres, and which constitute what is known as the celebrated "Kelley ridge farms." Upon these farms and nowhere else, all of the "Kelley Improved Standing Up Burley Tobacco Seed" is grown. The pods are sun ripened, no canvassing of pods to lessen germination is resorted to, no machinery or heating process is used in gleaning the seed and every precaution is taken to keep the seed up to the high standard which has been attained for this most popular type of tobacco.

The integrity of these gentlemen is of the very highest class and by fair and honest dealing they have succeeded in establishing a seed growing business which covers the entire burley tobacco growing district, comprising the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, parts of the Virginias and Carolinas and many other states. There is scarcely a year that they are able to supply the entire demand for their seed.

### COUNTY

#### CO-OPERATION

A Very Commendable Move Made With This End in View Meets With Much Encouragement at Paint Lick

A recent visit by a body of the members of the Chamber of Commerce to Paint Lick is described by the Central Record representative as being a great success, and the visitors as being treated with "great courtesy" by the citizens of our thriving neighboring town. And why not pray? We would advise the members of the commercial body, and the citizens of the town as well, to make more frequent visits to this thriving town within the borders of the county, and find out just how "courteous these good people can be, and we can assure you there does not exist a more cordial or hospitable people. Not only should the Paint Lick visit be repeated, not once but often, but other sections, Bryantsville, Buckeye, McCreary, Buena Vista, and in fact every hamlet in the county should be visited.

Cultivate a spirit of county co-operation, show these good people that you are interested in their welfare, encourage their various entertainments and in fact exhibit towards them that fellow countymen spirit that is due them, and which should be made use of more freely in the future than it has been heretofore.

That eccentric backwoodsman and Kentucky pioneer, Davy Crockett, made use of an expression more forcible than polite when he said "Hurrah for Hell and praise your own country," but the expression is a splendid one, for no country, county or municipality can thrive unless its citizenry "hurrah" for it.

A hearty cooperation of the citizens of old Garrard county for the common weal will do as much toward furthering her interests as the organization of co-operative societies, regardless of how good be their objects.

City girls are kicking against having to wear long skirts again. Of course—kicking is easier when they are short.

### Hunters Beware

We positively will not permit fox hunting or hunting of any character or trespassing on our farms. Any violators will be prosecuted.

J. S. Scholer, Edgar Price, W. A. Price, Joe Criswell, T. J. Price, R. L. Elkin, B. M. Lear, R. L. Barker, R. F. Parson, Marinda Longworth, J. P. Bland, Askins and Moberley, J. J. Sebastian, W. A. Moberley, Forest Calico, Davis Sutton and Hughes Bros.

(Other names will be added upon the payment of 25 cents) (12.)

## NOW For The Bargains



## Another Buying Feast for the Women. Come!

HERE THEY ARE AGAIN—THOSE WONDERFUL "AFTER SEASON" BARGAINS WE OFFER YOU EVERY YEAR. YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT THEM FROM LONG EXPERIENCE HOW THE NECESSITY FOR CONVERTING SURPLUS STOCK INTO READY CASH FORCES US TO CLOSE OUT LARGE QUANTITIES OF NEW AND FRESH GOODS AT SACRIFICE PRICES IN ORDER TO STOCK UP FOR THE FALL TRADE.

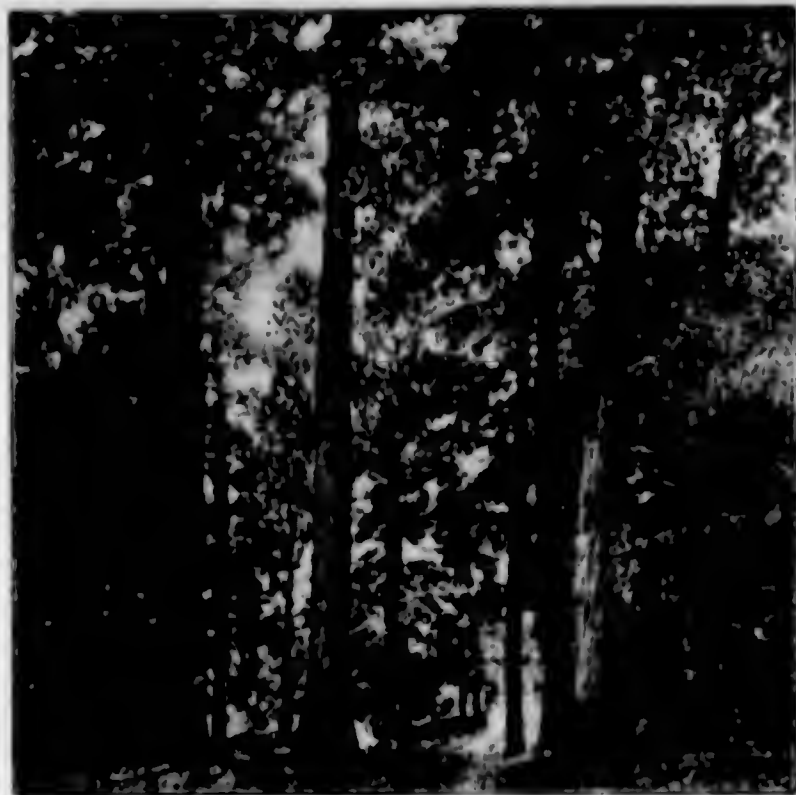
J. E. DICKERSON & SON







## VALUABLE HICKORY TIMBER GROWS SCATTERINGLY OVER LARGE AREAS



Group of Hickories—Pignut in the Center, Shagbark on the Sides—Putnam County, Tennessee.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Hickory timber, although held in seemingly vast amount by the forests of the country, may soon become insufficient to meet American manufacturing and woodworking needs. The increasing demand for this valuable species, together with the scattered character of its growth in the forest, has resulted in merchantable stands becoming more and more inaccessible and difficult to log.

**Stands Are Widely Scattered.**  
The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, puts the country's present supply of hickory, distributed through 28,000,000 acres of forest, at 15,784,000,000 board feet. Of this the Central states have 1,701,000,000 feet, the lower Mississippi states 3,171,000,000 feet, the South Atlantic and East Gulf states 2,180,000,000 feet, the Middle Atlantic states 412,000,000 board feet, the Lake states 187,000,000 feet, and the New England states 40,000,000 feet.

One of the uses to which hickory is put is the manufacture of spokes for automobile wheels. The yearly demand upon the hickory reserves by this industry alone is tremendous, as there is much waste in getting the select stock necessary not only for spokes but also the rims of wheels.

**Industries Compete for Hickory.**  
For the most part vehicle and agricultural implement industries compete with the hickory industry for hickory and ash. These are located mainly in the Middle West, but now derive most of their wood supplies from the South. A large number of far-sighted organizations purchased more or less extensive hickory tracts some years ago, from which they are now able to draw at least a part of their wood supplies. To secure hickory, which grows scatteringly over large areas, the vehicle and vehicle-implement industries originally maintained extensive buying, logging, and milling organizations in the South. They draw upon every conceivable source—farmers' woodlots, small mills, large sawmills, and even specialized operations designed to secure hickory alone. These concerns in general carry in stock about a two years' supply of special-dimension stock.

Makers of automobile wheels say that they can still get the material required if they make sufficient effort and pay the price, but it is necessary to go farther and farther away for it. Many inquiries received by the forest service from vehicle implement makers, requesting information on possible substitutes for the woods used in vehicle making, is merely another indication of the difficulties in getting adequate supplies at the present time and of uncertainty as to the future.

**Ten Different Kinds of Hickories.**  
Hickory is often referred to as if it were a single species, like red gum or yellow poplar. In reality there are 10 different kinds of hickory trees. For hickory-handling purposes those known as true hickories are most valuable. The pecan hickories include the water, nutmeg, and bitter nut varieties. The true hickories comprise shagbark, pignut, and mockernut. The hickory industry is largely dependent on this last group of trees for its raw material.

The annual consumption of hickory by the hickory trade is something over 120,000,000 feet board measure. Little, if any, of this material passes through the sawmills, for it is ordinarily cut and shipped to the hickory factories in the form of log bolts or billets. All hickories do not give the same service when made into handles. The various parts of the same tree may show different properties, and the quality of the wood near the center is quite likely to differ from that nearer the bark.

The wood of the butt of a young hickory tree is of greater average toughness than it is when the tree is old. The wood of butt cuts of both old and young trees is tougher than that cut higher up the trunk. The handle manufacturers, for the most part, demand second-growth hickory, which consists of young stock of rapid growth.

**Best Material for Handles.**  
Hickory is the best known material for certain classes of tool handles, such as the ax, adz, pick, hammer, and

hatchet. There is a certain strength, toughness and elasticity to hickory which nature has denied to other commercial woods. Some are stronger, many are harder, but the rare combination of the qualities mentioned is lacking in all of them.

The raw material for handles in the form of short log bolts is sometimes split into handle blanks in the woods, but the usual practice is to rip-saw the bolts into blanks at the factory. The split-handle blank is considered superior to the sawed blank in that it insures a straight-grain handle. On the other hand, sawed blanks, though they are likely to show more cross grain, are more economical in the use of timber.

Hickory, due to its unrivaled properties of great strength, elasticity, and resiliency, is used exclusively in the manufacture of handles of golf clubs. The constantly increasing popularity of this sport has placed another demand on the hickory supply.

### KEEP CONTAINERS UP TO THEIR FULL SIZE

"Short" Baskets Due to Lack of Proper Inspection.

Manufacturers Are Ready to Correct Any Defects Pointed Out by Department of Agriculture—Shippers Blamed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
A "short" tobacco basket transpiring as a quart full basket. The United States Department of Agriculture picks up the scent. On the "trail of the troublesome till," the chase is called.

Partly through a desire to conform to the wishes of the shippers and partly because of failure to have the basket forms inspected frequently, containers far short of the standard measure were being made. Short-measure till baskets for fruits and vegetables are frequently the result of careless handling of the forms used in manufacturing the containers, the department points out. Dropping the forms on the floor or otherwise misshaping them can easily knock them out of shape.

Forms and containers of numerous basket manufacturers in the United States are inspected as often as possible by the department, and the experience has been that the manufacturers are ready to correct any defects in a desire to turn out baskets of standard size. But the department cannot get around to all manufacturers, who are therefore being urged to have their forms frequently inspected and to submit samples of their output to the department to be tested. If the shippers generally would also appreciate the desirability of uniform containers, the standardization of containers would be a simple matter, says the department.

### SOY BEAN GOOD CATCH CROP

Regular Practice at Missouri Agricultural College and Is Very Successful.

The growing of soy beans as a catch crop after wheat is a regular practice at the Missouri agricultural experiment station and has been very successful. Under some conditions the catch crop is worth as much as the main crop. The beans can be cut for hay in plenty of time for fall seeding of wheat.

### PRODUCTION OF CLOVER SEED

Crop for 1922 Expected to Be Larger Than Last Year—Not as Heavy as 1918.

The 1922 production of crimson clover seed is expected to be larger than last year's small crop, although it will not approach the heavy production of 1918 and 1919, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

# Beechwood Farms Hampshires

HERD BOAR, BEECHWOOD WICKWARE  
GRAND-SON OF INTERNATIONAL GRAND CHAMPION

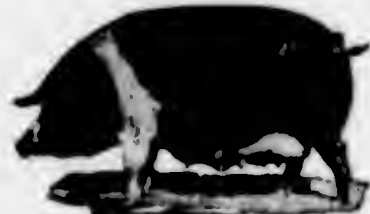
The sow herd includes: two daughters of Cornhusker Lad 35011, a son of the famous Lookout Lad, an International grand champion that sold for \$5,000; one daughter, Lookout O'Henry, the show boar that was defeated only by the 1921 National Swine Show grandchampion, General Pershing.

Two daughters of Lookout Cornhusker 3rd, and grand-son of the Champion Lookout Lad; two daughters of Lookout Tipton Climax, son of Lookout Cornhusker 3rd; one daughter of the National Swine Show Champion 1921, General Pershing, and several others.

### FOUR YEARS THE BEST

#### MEAT TYPE HAMPSHIRE

The International Live Stock Show is the test of hog-producing power. Hampshires have won the grand championship in this test four years in succession—1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, in the hands of average farmers. No experts needed to make Hampshires win.



Hampshires are the greatest of all forage hogs, making the highest-priced pork out of the cheapest feeds on the farm. Active, vigorous and healthy they raise exceptionally large litters. At the International they have shown, almost without exception, the heaviest spring pigs of any breed, carrying always the heavy, high killing lean meat type.

The foundation animals of Beechwood Farms herd was selected from the leading Hampshire Herds of the country and includes only good individuals of the leading families of the breed.

### "A BEECHWOOD GUARANTEE" GOES WITH EVERY HOG.

We have a large crop of spring pigs, of either sex that are priced right. Write us your wants and inspect our herd.

## BEECHWOOD FARMS.

Z. T. RICE AND SON, PROPRIETORS

LANCASTER,

KENTUCKY.

## 25 Years Unbroken Record

As a Leader in Tobacco Prices Proves

## Kelleys Improved Standing up Burley

### TOBACCO SEED

PRODUCES THE BEST TYPE OF TOBACCO RAISED IN THE BURLEY GROWING DISTRICT.

All Seed Producing Pods raised on our own farm. Pods sun dried, hand picked and cleaned. No machinery or heating process used in preparing seed for market, thus insuring highest possible germination.

*B. L. Kelley & Sons  
Lancaster  
Ky*

We desire to impress upon our customers to beware of "Kelley" seed being offered in imitation of the genuine. Look for the registered trade mark, a FAC-SIMILE reproduction of which is shown in this advertisement. Every package of genuine "KELLEY IMPROVED STANDING UP BURLEY TOBACCO SEED" BEARS THIS REGISTERED TRADE MARK. Do not be deceived by imitators who offer seed "just as good."

Look for the registered trade mark and take no substitute.

## B. L. KELLEY & SONS

R. F. D. No. 1

LANCASTER, KY.

### Smith, Jones and Mabel

By MORRIS SCHULTZ

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

Smith and Jones were government clerks at Washington, but they were no ordinary clerks. They were high up in the scale. Smith was in the war office and Jones had something to do with the Philippines.

Now for some unfortunate oversight what happened was this: Smith's department was conducting a neat little warfare against a bandit tribe in the mountains, ignorant of the fact that Jones' department was subsidizing the same tribe for being good boys and not interfering with their neighbors.

In other words, while Smith was backing Bandit Borrioboola-Gha with arms and ammunition, to keep Bandit Wanka-Bongbo in order, Jones was backing Wanka-Bongbo to sit on Borrioboola-Gha and keep the lid down.

They discovered it quite by accident one night when talking over things at their boarding house on Avenue W.

It was no ordinary boarding house. It was the best boarding house in the world, because Mabel White lived there. Mabel was only a typist, but such a kind girl! Everybody loved her. Smith loved her in desperation, and Jones loved her to distraction. There was also a vulgar fellow, a mere manufacturer, living there because he was a widower; but, as he was fifty, it was evident that Mabel's interest in him was purely sympathy. "What are we going to do about it?" asked Smith.

"Oh, do tell me!" said Mabel, who was interested in things.

"Why, there's an infernal trouble started," said Smith. "This idiot has been supplying arms and ammunition to Wanka-Bongbo to raid his peaceful, law-abiding neighbor, Borrioboola-Gha."

"Nothing of the sort!" shouted Jones indignantly. "That idiot has been supplying arms and ammunition to that cannibal, Borrioboola-Gha to raid the territories of our ally, Wanka-Bongbo!"

"But how perfectly thrilling!" exclaimed Mabel. "Is tell me who you think will win?"

"Borrioboola-Gha, of course," said Smith haughtily.

"Wanka-Bongbo, without doubt," said Jones with icy indifference.

"Then you two boys are really at war with each other," said Mabel softly; and her glance was so full of meaning that each of them realized instantly that the winner in the tribal feud was the winner of Mabel's heart.

From that time on Smith and Jones regarded each other as deadly enemies. They pored over each item of news from the Philippines that reached their respective departments. Of course the government realized the mistake it had made, but there was nothing to be done about it now.

Smith's heart leaped up one day when he was able to tell Mabel, in Jones' presence, that Borrioboola-Gha's outposts had brought in two heads of Wanka-Bongbo's men.

That night Mabel looked unmistakably like Smith's, but the very next afternoon news arrived that Wanka-Bongbo's men had eaten three of Borrioboola-Gha's; and the look that Mabel cast at Jones when she heard the glad tidings, drove Smith to desperation.

For weeks, it was touch and go. Now Borrioboola-Gha's men would capture two calves and a dozen eggs from Wanka-Bongbo's village, and Smith would take Mabel to the movies; then Wanka-Bongbo's men would bring back the noses and a couple of eyebrows from Borrioboola-Gha's villages, and Jones and Mabel would eat ice cream on the atop together, while Smith gnashed his teeth in his bedroom.

All the boarding house knew of the feud and scanned the papers with absorbing interest to learn the latest news from the Philippines. The only exception was the manufacturer, who cast sour, sour glances at everybody from his motor car.

It was a 12-cylinder roadster with silver fittings. Mabel adored automobiles.

The evening came when Smith and Jones met at the boarding house and ceased to frown at each other. Terrible things had happened.

"To think that traitor Borrioboola-Gha should have joined your cannibal and turned his arms on the whites!" sighed Smith. "I wonder where Mabel is."

"I can't understand that scoundrel Wanka-Bongbo's joining your degraded ape-man against the whites," sighed Jones. "Has anybody seen Miss Mabel?"

"Oh, gentlemen, have you heard the news?" asked little Miss Crumrod, bursting into the room. "Miss White's eloped with Mr. Philney, and they were married this afternoon!"

### "Divorcee While You Wait"

Chicago, Rhode Island, Reno and all other American divorce resorts must yield the palm to Burma for the facility, economy and expedition with which matrimonial knots can be untied. When "on the road to Mandalay," a Burmese couple have agreed to separate, they simply light two candles, one for each, and watch and wait to see whose candle first burns down. The one whose fate has thus been decided leaves forever the common home; the unfortunate one cannot take away anything but the clothes on his or her person. The other becomes the sole proprietor of the entire common property.



**The Newlyweds' Servants**

By CHARLES E. BAXTER

Everything seemed perfect in the love match between Doris and Jim. In fact, it was just like a fairy story. They had only quarreled nine times from the day of their engagement till they were married, which is going some.

Jim's father was a millionaire, and his parents doted on him. Doris was a poor stenographer. Did they oppose the match? They did not. They welcomed Doris to their bosoms and talked about the old home town.

But the cream of the whole thing was in the honeymoon.

"Doris, what do you think the splendid old Dad's done for us?" said Jim. "He's bought us a little cottage in the country, and furnished it complete, and we're to spend our honeymoon there."

They arrived by train the evening of their marriage. The "little cottage" turned out to be a substantial house. There was an old-fashioned garden. There was a garage. There was an outfit of linen. There was some silver plate. Jim's father did things in style.

But—there were Hobson, Mrs. Hobson, and their daughter June, who did the housework.

"Oh, Jim, your father's gone too far," sobbed Doris. "Everything's perfect, but I did hope that we could spend our honeymoon alone. I'd have cooked for you and done all the housework, every bit of it! And I can't stand a butler! What do we want a butler for?"

"Well, darling I do think you might at least give Dad credit for good intentions," answered Jim.

"Oh, I know you're sorry you've married me," sobbed Doris.

Jim was agitated as the low, rattling thunder of the tenth quarrel burst on his anguished ears. He strained his newly-made wife to him. They made up in a few minutes.

However, it certainly was a strain. Every moment of the day Doris was painfully aware of the Hobson family. June was always on the stairs, and Hobson followed her with a sour look on his face.

The sour look was explained on Sunday. When Jim went to the garage to get the car Hobson said to Doris: "Will you be going out likewise, Madam?"

"Why not?" asked Doris.

"Oh, quite so, Madam," Hobson returned.

"Doris, aren't you coming? What's the trouble?" Jim asked. "Why, you're crying, dear!"

"I hate that mean old Hobson," wept Doris. "He's always disapproved of me, and he told me pointedly that there was a church only twelve miles away, as if he wanted us to go. And now he objects to Sunday autoing."

"The miserable old puritan!" Jim muttered. "But, darling, after all, the Dad—"

"Oh, I know you're tired of me," sobbed Doris.

The eleventh quarrel hung like a low thundercloud over the horizon. Jim strained his bride in his arms, and presently the sun began to shine again. "If he'd had any sense he'd have known that a woman won't take orders from her servants," Doris said tearfully. "I didn't really want to go, Jim, but I'm going now. Just to spite old Hobson. We'll run down to the beach and come back at nightfall."

"Capital," said Jim.

Hobson watched them depart with an enigmatical look on his face. They spent a gorgeous day together. They swam in the breakers, and they even ate peanuts, which millionaires' sons and daughters-in-law are really not supposed to do. When they got back—

"I wonder why Hobson hasn't lit up?" asked Doris.

"Confound him!" muttered Jim.

Doris, waiting for the light—she was a little tired—suddenly heard him shouting. She ran to him.

"Jim, what's the matter?"

"They've gone. They've stripped the house, clean! Where's the silver plate?"

"My pendant!" shouted Doris.

It was gone. Likewise the best china, Doris' ivory-backed toilet set, Jim's best suit, three hundred dollars in cash, and two oriental rugs. Jim rushed to the telephone, got his father, and a frantic conversation followed. He slammed down the receiver.

"Father never sent us any servants at all!" he shouted. "It was a plant. I'll telephone the police!"

"I think your father's very inconsistent to expect me to do the housework alone," said Doris, when he had telephoned.

"Why—why—" Jim stammered.

"Don't speak to me like that, Jim. Oh, I know you wish you were free again!"

"Poor darling, you're upset," said Jim.

Storm Number Twelve sighed wearily and yielded to the sun.

**Change Needed.**

Extravagant Son—Of course, I keep a running account of my father's. Frate Father—Running account? He tells me it has been standing for 15 months.

**Rather Slow.**

Kris—Short claims that his ancestors were all early settlers.

Kroon—Yes, and he thinks that gives him the right to never settle at all.

FIRE

TORNADO

# Insurance

LIFE

HAIL



## Reputable Insurance Companies

### Never Hide Behind Technicalities.

When you buy Insurance be sure that the "SURE" is in it.

There are positive tests that can be applied to prove dependability of insurance. Let me apply these tests to your policies.

## E. Prescott Brown

Lancaster,

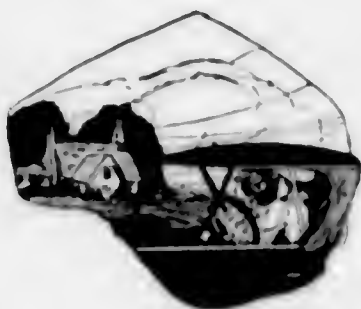
Kentucky.

## 'Service that Serves'

### When You Need a New Car,

### A New Tire, New Battery

### Or ANYTHING for the AUTOMOBILE



Remember our self starter is your telephone.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR U. S. ROYAL CORD TIRES.

PUT THEM ON THE FORD 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SIZE \$14.65.

Phone Number 23

Service that serves is our motto.

## Paint Lick Garage

Paint Lick,

Kentucky.

### TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT IS GAINING GROUND

Interest in "Area Plan" Developed in Many States.

Valuable Supplement to Accredited Herd Work Which Has Resulted in Eradication of Many Head of Tubercular Cattle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

In addition to systematic eradication of cattle tuberculosis by the accredited plan, interest in the "area plan," as it is called, has lately developed in many states, according to the report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture describing progress during March. The eradication of tuberculosis under the comprehensive plan generally includes a county as a unit and all the cattle in the county are tested. The report shows that in states where the eradication work was concentrated in certain localities in an effort to wipe out the disease entirely, a great many more animals were tested than in states where the area plan is not yet followed to any appreciable extent.

In one month, Nebraska, working on the area plan, tested 21,000 cattle. A number of other states made high records as a result of the concentration of effort in a few counties. During March, Michigan tested 19,817 head, New York, 13,676; Missouri, 12,769; Indiana, 11,635; Wisconsin, 11,788; Iowa, 11,250; and Tennessee, 8,455. The total number tested in all the states during the month was 728,773.



An Accredited Herd of Cattle

The area plan of testing is a valuable supplement to accredited herd work which has resulted in the eradication of many thousand head of tubercular cattle and the establishment of more than 13,000 herds accredited as free from the disease.

There are now more than 305,000 accredited cattle in the country, over 1,250,000 tested once and found free of tuberculosis, more than 2,133,000 under supervision, and about 100,000 on the waiting list. Wisconsin leads in number of accredited cattle with 39,181, and Minnesota follows with 33,729. However, the rate at which the work is going on in some other states, these two will have to keep very busy to stay at the top.

Tillage is the main task of the successful gardener, and the amount of work devoted to stirring the soil and destroying the weeds will measure the productivity of the vegetables. At this time the advantage of a wheel hoe will be appreciated, and for gardeners who have vegetable plantings of any extent this handy tool is almost a necessity. The work is about one-third that of hoeing by hand and it is done even more efficiently by the wheel hoe than by the old-fashioned hand tool.

Wheel hoes run so easily that a woman can keep a garden in a fine state of cultivation with only a little effort. The wheel hoes have a number of attachments for various purposes, small rake teeth serving to keep the soil stirred after the weeds have been cut down by the hoe blade attachments.

TO ERADICATE PIGEON LICE

Dip Birds in Solution of Sodium Fluoride and Soapy Water—Keep Closely Confined.

Complete eradication of pigeon lice is possible in one treatment if directions furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture are followed. The pigeons should be dipped in a solution of sodium fluoride and soapy water, and afterwards never allowed their freedom. Stray pigeons must not get into the flock.

Fertilizer Deteriorates Quickly When Stored Under Unfavorable Conditions.

Poultry manure when properly conserved is a very valuable by-product of poultry raising, but it deteriorates very quickly when stored under unfavorable conditions. Much of the nitrogen is lost in the form of ammonia when poultry manure becomes wet. Unless it can be spread on the land immediately poultry manure should be stored under shelter—Maryland Bulletin 244.

Heavy Coatings of Residue on Fruits and Vegetables Removed by Good Washing.

Investigations looking toward the establishment of grades for mohair are now being made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Federal wool specialists are making a careful survey of the various kinds of mohair produced in Texas.

Fixing Grades for Mohair

Federal Wool Specialists Are Making Careful Study of Output in Texas.

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# THE CENTRAL RECORD.

THIRTYTHIRD YEAR

LANCASTER, KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3, 1922.

NUMBER 17.



## FARM BUREAU EDITION



### CO-OPERATION

Its Meaning and What It Accomplishes For a Community

The literal meaning of co-operation is "working together to a common end, but should you ask a member of the Hurley Tobacco Association, 99 per cent of them would give the definition as "success."

Co-operation means a banding together for the common good, not a trust to the exclusion of those not within the mystic circle, but simply a banding together for the preservation and promotion of a common interest.

We do not know of a better illustration of the advantage of co-operation than that derived by the growers of hurley tobacco from the organization of the Cooperative Tobacco Association. And what this association has accomplished for tobacco growers may be accomplished not only by farm producers but by every other class of citizens. No greater good can be accomplished for a state, a county or a community than through co-operation, banding together for the common good. Show us a business where all interested pull together and we will show you a successful business. Show us a county where the people pull together for the good of the county, and we will show you a thriving community.

Give preference to home products and home institutions and those home institutions will thrive, and their supporters will thrive in like ratio.

We do not mean by this that you

should spend every dollar at home regardless of the fact that you do so at a sacrifice, for the home merchant should endeavor to the best of his ability to meet the prices of his competitors, but the buyer should always take into consideration the expense attached to trading elsewhere, and usually when he adds carefully this added expense he will find that ultimately he could have made his purchases to advantage of his home merchant.

For instance, sugar may be advertised two cents cheaper in an adjoining town, you drive there and secure a hundred pounds, thereby accomplishing a saving of two dollars, but when you figure your gasoline, or other expense, together with your time expended in the trip, you will usually find you have not accomplished very much of a saving.

Perhaps your home merchant is not able to meet this price because of the fact that the freight rate to the adjoining town is less, or the competitor buys in enormous quantities, thereby enabling him to sell a little cheaper. Another reason to be considered is county pride and the spirit of co-operation, a certain per cent should be allowed for the privilege of trading at home. If we would all cast this per cent into the balance in favor of our home merchant, the merchant would soon come to realize that we were sacrificing for his benefit and would make an extra effort to make our purchases more to our advantage, and ultimately would be enabled to meet the prices of all competitors, and eventually it would not be necessary for us to go away from home for the purchase of any article we might desire.

Home merchants, home banks are home institutions they pay taxes at home, they help us to shoulder the county burdens, to maintain our schools and other institutions, in fact they are "home folks" and as such deserve our whole hearted support, even if there is the necessity of a few cents sacrifice in patronizing them, the money expended is kept at home.

We have five banks in Garrard county, all solid, substantial institutions, none better anywhere, and yet we know of citizens in the county who live almost within a stone's throw of these institutions, one or more of them, who do their banking business in another town. We are glad to say we have very few of this class of citizens, but these few are a detriment to the community in which they dwell, they lack county pride, they need that spirit of co-operation which is necessary to success.

We hope while this campaign of co-operation is being waged, while the great advantage of co-operation is being stressed so strongly throughout the county, that these people who have not been giving a whole hearted support to county enterprise, may see the light, may think deeply upon these subjects, and may come to realize what a great injustice they are doing their county and their community when they fail to spend their dollars where they earn them.

We hope also that the merchants and other institutions of the county will take on a full quota of the spirit of co-operation, and will try to make their prices so attractive that every citizen of the county may find it to their advantage to "patronize home institutions."

### ROCKDALE

#### POULTRY FARM

Owned and Managed by Mrs. John Naylor Near Burton Vista

A representative of the Record spent a delightful hour on the Rockdale Poultry Farm of Mrs. John Naylor, last Friday afternoon and saw one of the most complete plants of this character seen in Garrard county. It is a veritable home of the Brown Leghorn, situated near the banks of the Kentucky river and overlooking the gorgeous cliffs that surround the placid waters of this historical stream.

We were given a hearty welcome by Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, the former showing us over the farm and while taking great interest in the industry, he very gallantly gives entire credit for the success which the industry has achieved to his "better half," Mrs. Naylor.

Walking out into the immense yards, a chick call from the owner, brought into view hundreds and hundreds of this popular feathery tribe, numbering as she told us over seven hundred. Pen after pen was shown us and the houses recently built for winter quarters were models indeed, built with a view for the comfort of the fowls in the coldest weather.

Most of the houses were built with an Eastern and Southern exposure, giving them all the sunlight, so important to the laying hen in winter.

As the Brown Leghorn is of the Mediterranean Class and are considered non-setters, incubators are used exclusively, with the very best results, many hatches resulting as good as 95 per cent. A large cellar room is used exclusively for hatching purposes, and five incubators are kept busy during the hatching season, to supply the demand for the young chicks from their many customers. The total capacity of the incubators is about one thousand.

The brooder houses are built with every comfort in view for the little chicks, heated by stove, which burns anthracite coal, well ventilated, with windows which hang on hinges and can be elevated at any angle desired.

Mrs. Naylor has made her poultry self sustaining from the start, all of the modern conveniences having been purchased with the proceeds derived from the sale of her eggs and day old chicks, which she readily finds sales for from New York in the East to Florida in the South. Every year Mrs. Naylor introduces new blood into her flock of Leghorns and says that none are too good for her and doesn't let the price deter her, if she finds the blood lines that she thinks her flock needs.

It is worth anyone's trip to visit the poultry yards of Mrs. Naylor and we assure all contemplating such a visit will be cordially and graciously received.

### TO KEEP OUT

#### CHINESE EGGS

Out along the coast they raised a awful lot of white Leghorn chickens and produce a lot of eggs for the New York market. About a year ago they found out that the eggs from China were controlling the price which the Washington farmers get for their eggs. These poultry men along the Washington coast sent a committee to Washington, D. C. to try and get some protection on Chinese eggs. This committee did not go to Washington, D. C., as affiliated with their state Farm Bureau. As a result their trip was fruitless. Do you know we farmers can never expect to get along if poultry men are working by themselves, the cattle men by themselves, and the cotton men by themselves. We have all got to get together. If those poultry men from Washington had been able to say that "We are affiliated with an organization that represents a million and a half farmers," and then if they had presented facts showing that they really needed protection on eggs and were justified in getting it, we farmers through our national organization would have been able to help them out.

That is what is going to get us farmers somewhere—is to get together in a national organization in a national way, put our moral support into this thing, put some money into it, carry on our business in a businesslike way and we will get somewhere.

### GARRARD COUNTY

"The Promised Land," a Veritable Land of Milk and Honey

Garrard county never looked better, her crops were never more promising and her citizens were never more optimistic or contented than now. The good Lord has favored us with the most seasonable weather within the memory of the oldest old timer. Far more seasonable has it been in Garrard than in neighboring counties, and in consequence her crops equal or excel those in any other part of the State. The corn and tobacco crops give promise of being bumper crops, while the grain just harvested has been an unusually good crop.

Besides this we have had something which we have not experienced in many years, a good fruit crop. There has been more fine peaches gathered in the county this year, in all probability than in the past ten years, while apples, plums and pears are in abundance. Berries have also been plentiful, and the grape crop bids fair to be a goodly one. The good housewives have replenished their cellars and closets to such an extent as has not been done in almost a decade.

With the proper encouragement fruit growing could be made a paying industry in Garrard county, and with that splendid spirit of co-operation and friendliness abroad in the county, we hope to see the industry given an impetus that will put the old county on the map as a fruit and berry growing county.

### Greater Use

#### of Grass Lands

Greater use of grass lands which are so common in Garrard county is recommended by Wayland Rhoads, Extension Specialist in Beef Cattle of the Kentucky Agricultural College.

He states that better use of the grass lands is one way for the farmers to reduce the costs of finishing cattle, both in the late and early summer. During the time the grass is tender supplemental grain feeds are recommended.

In a summary of feeding experiments by practical beef feeders in the Blue Grass, it is stated that out of 12 co-operators, five made a profit of \$12.07 on each steer fed while seven other feeders who kept records showed a loss of \$26.23 per head. Those who made the gains were farmers who had previously contracted for their feeders.

### Merchants Favor

#### Farm Bureau

According to Geoffrey Morgan in his annual report of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, just issued, wherever the principles of the Farm Bureau are understood, merchants have given the Farm Bureau movement their support. The Farm Bureau is founded upon such broad principles including economic, educational and social advantages, that all classes of citizens endorse it.

In some towns Commercial Clubs subscribed for a Farm Bureau membership. In one town the merchants hung signs in their stores urging farmers to join their Farm Bureau. In another town, a merchant paid for a full page advertisement in the local paper telling the accomplishments of Farm Bureaus.

### WALKER STRAIN

Is The Most Celebrated of All Fox Hounds

All Aristocrats Among Fox Chasers Throughout The World Trace Their Lineage Back to This Celebrated Breed of Dogs

Followers of the hounds are becoming more numerous, the membership of the National Fox Hunters Association has grown until it embraces within its membership men from almost every state, men prominent in all walks of life. Their meetings have come to be most enjoyable affairs, not only to lovers of the chase, but socially. Notwithstanding this, the principal topic of conversation at these meetings is "dog," and a good dog taken to one of the meetings, if for sale, will be sure to bring a good price. For the information of the uninitiated we will state that \$100 is considered a fair price for a dog, and there are many men in Garrard county who make a business of raising fox hounds who sell the unbroken pups for from \$25 to \$100 each.

When one speaks of a good fox hound, he of necessity means a Walker dog, for the worth of a fox hound is determined by his pedigree, and the strength of his pedigree is determined by just how much of the Walker blood he can boast.

The particular breed of dogs originated in this county with the famous Walker Bros., Ed, Steve, Wade and Arch, all save the latter having passed to the Great Beyond. Clever gentlemen all, God fearing men, splendid citizens, as every county could boast, but keen sportsmen. It was their splendid sportsmanship and insistence upon fairness and honesty which brought fox hunting to be what it is today the true "gentleman's sport."

These gentlemen originated, and perpetuated, the splendid breed of fox hounds which bear their name, and Mr. Woods Walker, son of one of the original brothers, has at his home in this county one of the largest kennels of this breed of hounds in the world, and ships dogs all over the country. Mr. Walker is himself an enthusiastic lover of the chase, and his home is a Mecca for fox hunters from all over the country, and some splendid sport is to be found in his neighborhood. Archibald K. Walker, last of the noted brothers, resides in Lancaster, where he is engaged in winding up his affairs as sheriff of the county, an office he vacated the first of the present year.

In his sixty ninth year, but tall, straight, standing over six feet, he is yet hale and hearty. He does not follow the hounds as of yore, but he can tell you the pedigree of any dog of prominence in the country, and he can tell every dog of any note in the country by its "mouth," that is he can distinguish the dog by its baying.

The "gentleman's sport," and the blooded dogs for its pursuit has spread throughout the country, but when you want the genuine dog, or the best authority on the chase, you must of a necessity return to the fountain head, to Garrard county.



"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

## Dixie Stock Farms

Sanders Bros and Amon, Proprietors

Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Big Type Poland China Hogs, Shropshire, Dorsett and Southdown Sheep.

HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1910



#### HERD BULLS

Black Cap Royalty  
Black Cap Woody  
Black Jester, 2nd  
Eric 400



#### HERD BOARS

Liberator Boy  
Peter Pan's Revelation  
Kentucky Ranger  
Kentucky Checkers

We challenge the world to show better CATTLE, HOGS or SHEEP than we breed. The blood of the most noted strains in America predominate throughout our herd.

"EVENTUALLY WHY NOT NOW"

Place a pure bred sire at the head of your herd. Let us show you what we now have for sale.

"Visitors always welcome."

Phone 40-S. Bryantsville, Ky. Phone 387-H Lancaster, Ky.

"BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"



## Farm Bureau in Limelight

The leaders of the United States heartily endorse the organization of farmers. President Harding points out the farmer as the most individualistic and self-sufficient citizen among us and says that this is precisely the reason the farmer has not claimed for himself the right to employ those means of co-operation, co-ordination and consolidation which serve so usefully in other industries. A score or more of manufacturers consolidate their interests under a corporate organization and a great increase of their power in the markets results. Because he buys and sells as an individual, it is the farmer's fate to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market.

President Harding, alluding to the American Farm Bureau Federation, claims that it is the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in this country, and that it is attempting to give the farmer just such consideration for agriculture as a basic industry should enjoy.

"If President Harding gets a workable program from the conference in Washington, it is likely to bear the trade mark of the Farm Bureau movement and so of the bloc. The President has virtually accepted in advance," is the editorial expression of the New York World.

There must be a new conception of the farmer's place in our social and economical scheme. The successful farmer of today, far from being an untrained laborer working every day and every hour that sun and weather permit, is required to be the most expert and the most versatile of artisans, executives and business men. He must be a mechanic, engineer, horticulturist, soil expert and stock breeder. And there is no business in which the talents of the skilled organizer are more importantly necessary.

## An Active Vice-President



Mr. Bradfute

Oscar E. Bradfute, of Ohio, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is now serving his second term. Mr. Bradfute is one of America's best known farmers. He lives on the home farm near Nenia, Ohio, in Greene County, where his grandfather was one of the early settlers.

Mr. Bradfute is President of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, one of the trustees of the Ohio State University, and holds a score of other positions which pay him nothing except the opportunity to serve his fellow farmers.

As a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Mr. Bradfute rose to first rank in the live stock field. Year after year cattle of his breeding won the highest honors in the American showyard.

When the Farm Bureau movement came along Mr. Bradfute was one of the first men to see that it was founded on a rock and to be a lion to farmers everywhere. He was drafted into leadership, and is today one of the leading figures. You will likely find him in Ohio, Washington, D. C., New York, Chicago, or Montana, looking after the interests of the farmers and the Farm Bureau. His counsel is much sought after. He has an enviable reputation for sound judgment and earnest convictions.

## He Saved You Tax Money



Mr. McKenzie

H. C. McKenzie of New York is the tax expert of the American Farm Bureau Federation. His research on taxation has resulted in the Farm Bureau tax policy of no sales tax, keep the excess profits tax, and amend the Constitution so as to avoid the income tax.

Mr. McKenzie's work has resulted in the defeat of the sales tax program which would have levied a tax on everything a farmer buys and enabled the rich folk to escape paying the income tax on their big profits.

Mr. McKenzie is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation from New York and president of the Delaware County Farm Bureau. He was born on a farm eighteen miles from Harrisburg, Pa. He attended the district school, and graduated from the Dickinson High School and the Chambersburg Academy. At one time he worked for the Pennsylvania Steel Company and had charge of the payroll for 4,000 men. He has been interested in the lumber business in North Carolina and in New York. He ran a general grain farm in Pennsylvania, raised corn and cotton in North Carolina, and ran a hundred cow dairy in New York. He has been interested in studying taxation all his life, and when the Farm Bureau found him was well equipped to apply a farmer's mind to the great problem of national revenue.

## Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Wins International Live Stock Prize

HERE are the 1921 Boys' and Girls' Club champions of Indiana with their little favorite, Frances Rife, who exhibited the winning steer in Class A of the Union Feeding Contest at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago.



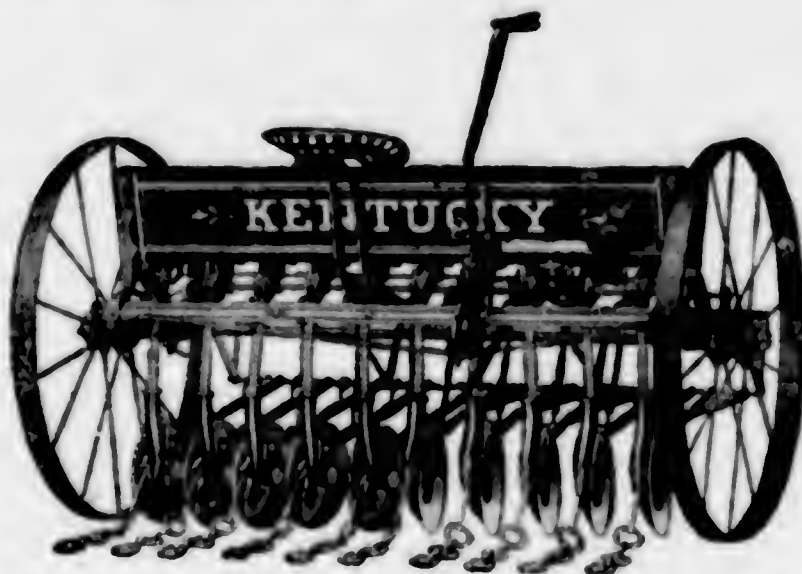
Frances is only thirteen years old but has been in Farm Bureau Club work for three years. The picture above shows her with her prize-winner and the other Farm Bureau Club members from Indiana who competed.

In her three years of Farm Bureau Club work Mrs. Rife has accumulated scores in live stock worth several hundred dollars and has achieved state-wide and even national recognition in her work.

# TIRES-TUBES

Never before could you buy **TIRES** and **TUBES** at our prices. Let us quote you before you buy. Tires have never been so cheap since the invention of the automobile.

**OUR NEW SCHOOL BOOKS** have arrived. We have a complete stock. Get the list of books you will need from your teacher and then bring it to us.



Remember we handle the old reliable **KENTUCKY WHEAT DRILL, VULCAN and OLIVER PLOWS**, also the genuine **AMERICAN WIRE FENCE**.

We have a few **WEBER WAGONS** left in stock which we are closing out at bargains.

We will be glad to quote you prices on anything you need.

# Becker & Ballard

Bryantville,

Kentucky.

# AGAIN READY FOR BUSINESS

**DURING THE PERIOD OF RE-ADJUSTMENT, WE HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED TO "PUSH" THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.**

**WE WILL START OUR AUCTION SALES ABOUT SEPTEMBER.**

**SEE US NOW AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS.**



OFFICES AT LANCASTER AND DANVILLE. DANVILLE OFFICE IN CHARGE OF W. E. MOSS AND R. H. DEVER.

# SWINEBROAD

THE REAL ESTATE MAN OF LANCASTER, KY.

## The Fruit It Bears

By JAMES W. MORTON

Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation



"The American Farm Bureau Federation, though still an infant, has an enrollment of something like one million paid-up members. When you remember that it took the Grange almost one hundred years to reach the million mark, you will understand what a precocious youth it is."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is directed and controlled by farmers through a Board of Directors, consisting of one official from each state and an additional representative from each twenty thousand members or major portion thereof, and by an executive committee consisting of three members of the Board of Directors from each of the four regional districts of the United States. All of the officers and directors must be actively engaged in farming. The American Farm Bureau Federation represents the various agricultural associations. It does not aim to replace any other organization, but includes among its membership representatives of all farmer organizations. The Federation encourages community organization and cooperation."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is not a political organization. It believes that the safeguarding and promotion of agricultural interests is vital to the public welfare and that these interests must be protected by the united action of all, regardless of factional or political differences."

Farm Bureau Not Political

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is free from political entanglements. Whenever an officer or director becomes a candidate for state or national office he must immediately resign his office in the American Farm Bureau Federation."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation, the state farm bureau federations and the various county farm bureaus represent only a minimal investment in the part of any one individual. The entire upkeep of the county farm bureaus and the state federations, in the American Farm Bureau Federation, uniformly apportioned, costs the farmer less than one cent an acre on his land. This includes federal, state and county appropriations and membership fees."

"One-half to two-thirds of the finances necessary to support the country agent movement comes from public funds appropriated to maintain the agricultural extension work carried on through farm bureaus, but no public funds go to the support of the state federations or American Farm Bureau Federation. The American Farm Bureau Federation depends entirely for its support upon funds provided through the individual farm bureau membership fees, of which it receives not to exceed fifty cents per member. The farmer has been taught by the county farm bureau the great advantages which come to them through organization. He demands that his interest be effectively represented at the national tables of the nation, and he is willing to make proper financial provision for such representation."

Judged by Accomplishments

"Judge the worthwhileness of the Farm Bureau from the following statements. Surely an organization with only two years in which to work can be proud to write its name below such accomplishments."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation secured endorsement of 16 states for organizing farmers into effective working farm bureaus, county, state and national."

"The American Farm Bureau called national commodity marketing conferences on grain, live stock, fruit, dairy products, cotton and wool."

"The American Farm Bureau appointed a committee of 12 which worked out a National Grain Marketing Plan, now known as the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 15 which formulated a National Live Stock Marketing Plan."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 11 to work out a National Dairy Marketing Plan."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 21 to work out a National Fruit Marketing Plan."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 10 to develop a uniform Vegetable Marketing System."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation appointed a committee of 25 to develop the cooperative wool pools, which handled 40,000,000 pounds of the 1920 clip in 10 states."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation endorsed the American Cotton Growers' Exchange plan for the cooperative marketing of cotton."

"We assisted in securing regulation of packers and grain exchanges by supporting federal central measures."

"We have directed national attention to agriculture a legislative program and secured favorable attitude toward appointment of farmer-minded men to high places in councils of the nation."

"We have gained confidence of the public in the farmers' ability to handle their business in an organized way and in a manner that serves the best interests of the nation as well as the farming industry."

"We have established a taxation service and outlined a definite policy for justly collecting federal revenue."

"We have gathered and shipped to Europe 700,000 bushels of farmers' grain, and saved from starvation thousands of children."

"We have conducted county farm bureau meetings all over America and presented the farmer's own case to Congress and the public."

"Accomplishments." Has there ever been before a period of two years in which so much has been done for farmers, as these things which have been conceived, fostered and brought to pass by your Farm Bureau?"



## HESSIAN FLY IS INJURIOUS PEST

Farmers Are Urged to Wait for Local Fly-Free Date Before Sowing Any Wheat.

## HEAVY INFESTATION IN PAST

Great Deal of Crop Needlessly Lost Last Spring by Those Unwilling to Wait Until Danger Line Had Been Passed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When growers are urged by the United States Department of Agriculture to observe their local fly-free date for sowing, in every state where there has been heavy infestation by the Hessian fly in the past the state experiment station and the county agents have taken steps to work out a safe date, after which sowing might be started. It was found last spring that a great deal of wheat was needlessly lost by those who were unwilling to wait until the danger line had been passed.



Harvesting Grain with Self-Blender.

Time to wait until the danger line was over, or who were not willing to wait until the danger line was over.

To combat the Hessian fly pest where it was present last year the county agents and every person charged for advertising the danger date and for urging the farmers to observe it. In no state was the danger date earlier than September 21 and in many counties it was not considered safe until October 1. The department suggests that similar methods for informing farmers of the safe time to plant may be followed this month.

### Active Fly Campaign

Ohio had an active Hessian fly campaign last fall. The county agents were made with special orders at the state experiment station and reports from these agents were prepared with results in local infestation. County committees of farmers determined the safe dates for each particular section. Circulars and letters in the field were distributed as widely as possible. Many county fair exhibits were arranged. In Anglin county one boy represented the wheat dip and was labeled "Wheat Dip Only" and the other showed no wheat because it was "sooty after safe date." An accompanying label read: "Hessian fly will leave for new fields in September; which field will it choose?"

Hatched Hessian flies were frequently shown as exhibits, also posters giving the life history of the fly. School teachers received copies of Hessian fly literature to use for the agricultural lesson in September.

### Advertised "Wild Bunch"

The Hancock county agent had a display that drew the attention of hundreds of persons to the fly menace. He advertised the "Wild Bunch," the most expensive animal in the state of Ohio, and led the crowds to see a Hessian fly under a watch crystal. Nearly signs described its control.

Public advertising was frequently resorted to. Individual cards were mailed to every farmer in Anglin county whose name appeared on the tax list. In Marion county a rubber stamp was made for the county agent's office giving the fly-free date. It was used on every piece of mail that went out. As a result of these various methods of campaigning in Ohio a very small percentage, from two to ten farmers in a county, ignored the fly-free date last fall, so that the outlook this season is improved.

Similar activities were carried on in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania. In La Bette county, Kansas, all infested wheat was plowed under in the spring and farmers were particularly urged to destroy volunteer wheat that had dropped up during the summer. By far the most satisfactory control of the Hessian fly pest, however, has been achieved by complete cooperation of all farmers in each section, in observing the local fly-free date for sowing wheat.

## EVERY WEED IS BIG ROBBER

Take Up Moisture and Plant Food Needed by Different Vegetables in the Garden.

Every weed in the garden robs the plants of moisture and of plant food, as well as crowds the vegetables. Any thing sold of garden weeds is just as applicable to those which grow in crops, so sharpen the hoe and go after them.

## DISCUSS PLANS FOR ERADICATION OF "TB"

Eastern Conference Favors Area Plan of Testing.

Leading Chicago Packers Express Intention of Paying Premium for Animals From Farms With Accredited Herds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Eastern States Tuberculosis conference, held recently at Storrs, Conn., considered various plans for the way of eradication of tuberculosis from cattle and hogs, but the emphasis was given to the plan of testing cattle and the results that have thus far resulted from its use. The most encouraging fact brought out was that the leading Chicago packers recently expressed in a resolution their intention of paying a premium of 10 cents a hundred pounds for hogs bred and fed in and shipped from counties accredited by state and federal authorities as being free of tuberculosis and the same for those bred and fed and shipped from individual farms on which the herds have been accredited as being free of the disease.

Producers and business men present at the conference were of the opinion that the area plan is the most economical yet devised and that it affords the maximum protection to herds against reinfection. One prominent New England breeder and milk producer said that when tuberculosis was eradicated from a herd there were much fewer complaints of losses from other causes, such as sex breeding and calf disorders.

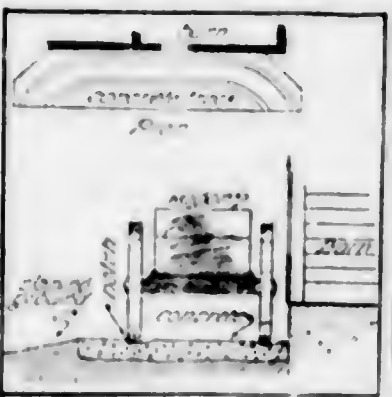
Federal and state men who are engaged in tuberculosis eradication work were unanimous in stating that there should be a "white spot" in tuberculosis-free counties in each state as soon as possible. These free areas are the best kind of demonstration to the rest of the state of the good that comes through such cooperative cleanings and the sooner these spots are found in all parts of the country the sooner will the plague be wiped out.

This was the third conference of the kind held in the region and it is probable that another will be held next year.

## DRIVE WAGON CLOSE TO CRIB

Where Sloping Land and Slo Prevented Driving in a Layer of Concrete Remedied

Several times last fall in a basement barn were hard to reach because the ground sloped away, and because a site at one end prevented driving in close at the start. The remedy was to level the slope and put down a layer of concrete with grooves for the



Driving Close to Crib.

wagon wheels, writes Dr. H. Van Horn of Nebraska, in the Farm Journal. Each groove was a little wider than the wheel and curved away from the base at the end, as shown in upper sketch. When the wheels were started in the grooves they were drawn in close to the barn.

## BETTER LAWS AGAINST DOGS

Regulations in Various States Intended to Protect Sheep but Are Poorly Enforced.

Although 48 states have dog laws designed to protect sheep, many of them are so poorly planned or so poorly enforced that dogs still do much damage to flocks, especially in the farming states where flocks are small and dogs are plentiful. There is need for improvement in these laws, but says the United States Department of Agriculture, a poor law that is enforced with energy may produce better results in sheep conservation than a much better law that is half-heartedly enforced. Dogs keep many men from going into the sheep business, which is probably a greater setback to the industry than the actual damage done by them.

## TIME TO CUT SWEET CLOVER

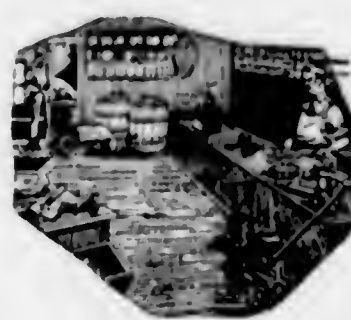
If First Crop Is Harvested 12 to 14 Inches High a Good Second Crop Will Result.

If the first crop of sweet clover is cut too low the plants are killed. When cut 12 to 14 inches high a good second crop resulted. These results were secured in a trial at the North Dakota experiment station in 1921. The sweet clover sends out its second growth from the stem. The buds form in the angle between the stem and the branches. If all the branches are cut then all the buds from which new growth can come will be removed. The lower branches come out, the lower the first crop can be cut without killing the plants.

# Attention

## Mr. Farmer

I CARRY PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING IN MY STORE A FARMER HAS TO HAVE. I AM SELLING CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.



I AM FOR THE FARMER BUREAU AND WISH YOU SUCCESS IN YOUR ORGANIZATION.

## Noah Marsee, Jr.

Bryantville,

Kentucky.

# Fordson

THE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

THE FOLLOWING PRICES ARE F. O. B. DETROIT:

Runabout \$319.00

Touring \$348.00

Coupe \$580.00

Sedan \$645.00

Truck \$430.00

Chasis \$285.00



Henry Ford

HENRY FORD was 35 years getting ready for the new price on the Fordson. He started as a farm boy, planning to get rid of the drudgery, long hours and low money return that has always faced the farmer.

He wanted to furnish you with a tractor that would not only do your work better and faster, but at lower costs—and the 170,000 Fordsons now in use have proved that he has accomplished these things.

What you get in the Fordson for \$395 f. o. b. Detroit is the greatest farm power unit ever offered.

Let us show you how a Fordson will cut farm costs, increase your bank account and take the drudgery out of farm work. Write, phone or call.

OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF CARS WE ADVISE YOU TO PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW.

## HASELDEN BROS., GARAGE

Lancaster,

Kentucky.

## CONTROL LEAFHOPPER BY USE OF BORDEAUX

Mixture Is Best Remedy, Says Department of Agriculture.

Combined With Nicotine Sulphate It Acts Little More Quickly but Is Expensive—Spraying Must Be Thorough.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Results of two years' work have shown that Bordeaux mixture will repel the leafhopper, control "hopper-burn," and is the best remedy, declares the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1235, "The Potato Leafhopper and Its Control," now published for the benefit of growers whose crops are menaced by this serious insect pest. Bordeaux mixture made according to the 1-4-50 formula, containing 4 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds unsifted lime to 50 gallons of water was used.

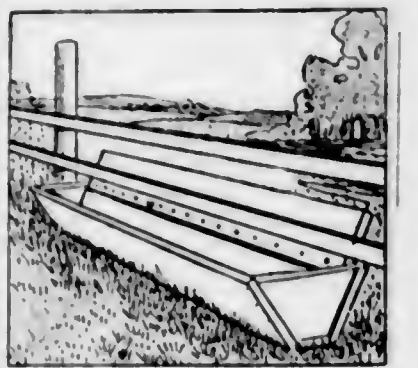
Bordeaux combined with nicotine sulphate acts a little more quickly in ridding vines of leafhoppers than does Bordeaux alone, but the results obtained do not appear to justify the added time and expense of using the added ingredient. It is said Nicotine sulphate and soap combined were found very effective in killing nymphs and a few adults present when the spray was applied. There was no lasting effect, however, because leafhoppers reappeared in a few days. "Hopper-burn" was not controlled.

The spray should be applied to the underside of the leaves thoroughly, at least 150 pounds pressure being used so that a fine mist-like spray is produced. At least three applications are recommended, with a fourth if necessary to keep down "hopper-burn" until the crop is matured. Both sides of each row should be sprayed to make the application thorough. Additional details are contained in the bulletin, which may be had free upon application to the department at Washington, D. C.

## HANDY TROUGH TO FEED HOGS

Board Nailed on One Side Prevents Animal From Getting More Than His Share.

Feeding hogs in the usual manner often results in spoiled feed and many times one hog will get more than its share. A person can, of course, get into the pen and pour the slop directly into the trough, but usually the hogs try to get into the pen and make a mess of things, writes Paul Gorton,



Handy to Feed Hogs.

In Power Farming, one farmer solved the problem by nailing a wide board to one side of the trough, allowing it to extend through the side of the pen. He can now feed them easily and with the board extending the entire length of the trough he can spread the feed the whole length of the trough and so give them all an equal share.

## PICTURE SHOWS BEE-KEEPING

Film Outlines Best Practices in Handling Honey Gatherers and Control of Disease.

Bee keepers will be interested in a new motion picture prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture showing the best practice in handling bees and the control of bee diseases. The film, which is called "Keeping Bees at Work," is intended to supplement a picture, entitled "Bees—How They Live and Work," issued some time ago for more popular use.

The new picture shows the need for recognizing the colony from time to time, the way to prepare the bees for wintering, the time to unpack the hives, the control of the swarm, and other details of management. The fact that the bureau of entomology will examine samples of combs to identify diseases and advise on their control is brought out.

The film is in one reel, and may be borrowed by extension workers and others entitled to the privilege, or prints may be purchased for approximately the cost of making them, which is about \$37.

## USE MILLET FOR LATE FEED

Small Area of Land May Be Prepared and Sown at Little Cost—Stock Thrive on It.

Many farmers find a little patch of millet helps out in feeding. A small area of land, provided it has not been left and lost to weeds, may be prepared and sown at a small cost in seed and labor, and considerable feed produced in ordinary seasons. German millet makes good feed when properly cured. Horses, mules and cattle like it, and thrive on it.



### Exchange



Don't throw your old shoes away when you can get them repaired at a low price. **NEW SHOES MADE FROM OLD ONES.** Come in and be convinced. Give us a trial—Satisfaction guaranteed.

**L.N. Wilson Shoe Hospital**

Northwest Corner of Public Square

### THOUSANDS OF RATS DESTROYED IN TEXAS

Rodent-Control Specialists Aid Local Authorities.

Counties Divided into Zones and Money Raised to Give to Men and Boys as Prizes for Killing Largest Number.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Six hundred and seventy thousand rats were killed in the extermination drives in Texas last year. County agents employed co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture, state agricultural colleges and the counties promoted many of the campaigns with the help of members of local farm bureaus and chambers of commerce and under the general supervision of biological survey rodent control specialists.

Some counties were divided into zones and money was raised to be given as prizes to men, boys, and schools killing the largest number of rats. The county superintendent of



A Few of the Thousands of Rats Killed in Rat Extermination Campaign.

Schools and school teachers assisted particularly in stimulating the interest of the pupils.

The most rats were killed in Denton county. The boy having the greatest number to his credit killed 15,000 in six weeks. In Williamson county another boy killed 100 in two weeks.

It is estimated that the rats averaged about a half a pound each, making about 100 tons of rats killed during the campaign. It is also estimated that each rat, had it lived a year, would on an average have eaten or damaged property worth \$1.00, making the results of the campaign worth approximately \$100,000.

### SECRETS OF COOKING BACON

To Fry Until Thoroughly Delicious and Crisp, Though Unburned, Is Not Difficult.

Frying bacon so that it is thoroughly delicious and crisp, though unburned, is not such a hard thing to accomplish as has sometimes been supposed. According to the office of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, it makes no difference whether the cooking is fast or slow, and to keep pouring off the fat as it tries out is more work than is really necessary for a perfectly good result.

Frying bacon so that it is crisp is chiefly a matter of getting the water and excess fat out of it. In order not to burn it, one should be very careful that neither the bacon nor the fat in the pan becomes overheated. Throughout the process the fat should remain a light brown color and should not be allowed to get dark brown. It is easier to cook bacon slowly than to cook it fast, because it is easier to keep the fat a uniform pale color when one takes plenty of time for the task.

Bacon to be crisp does not need to drain while it is cooking. It can even be fried in deep fat with excellent results. After it is cooked and before it is taken from the pan it should be thoroughly drained while still hot; then it should be served at once.

### REMEDY AGAINST LAWN ANTS

Entomologists Recommend Drenching Nests With Boiling Water or Using Kerosene.

To get rid of lawn ants entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest drenching the nests with boiling water or pouring in a small quantity of kerosene oil. Similar treatment may be applied to nests between or beneath paving stones. Spraying the lawn with kerosene emulsion or with very strong soap wash is also recommended. For large ant nests dislodging of carbon injected into the nest by means of an oil can or small syringe is recommended to kill the ants. The fumes of dislodging of carbon have a very disagreeable odor and are inflammable, but they are not injurious to higher animals in the open air.

### FREE RANGE OF IMPORTANCE

Chicks Confined Continually in Brooder Do Not Secure Proper Amount of Exercise.

Healthy chicks are very active. Chicks that are confined in a brooder house continually are not apt to have sufficient exercise, which frequently gives rise to toe picking, feather pulling and other brooder evils. Free range gives them something to do and keeps them healthy.

## Don't be Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

Don't think because you can get a big can of Baking Powder for little money that you are saving anything.

**There's Only One Way to Save on Bake-Day**

**USE**

# CALUMET

The Economy **BAKING POWDER**



—It costs only a fraction of a cent for each baking.

—You use less because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength.



**BEST BY TEST**

**The World's Greatest Baking Powder**

### The Census in 3800 B. C.

While priding ourselves upon our census system it may be well to remember that census taking is no new thing. The first count of British heads took place in 1801, after long opposition based on superstition. The Romans looked upon it as a regular institution. But it is now found that Babylonians took a census before 3800 B. C., which was perfected and refined made by districts in 2200 B. C. Fragments of the returns in the second dynasty of 18 are on tablets in the British museum. From the Sumerian American

### Bad Risk in Windows.

Nearly every business contributes to the common fund. It will strike many persons as a curious piece of information that the first glass window panes were made in a blacksmith's shop. The explanation is that a blacksmith's shop is a place where expansion is produced by heat. The plate, and under the influence of a sudden gust of cold air, the quick change of temperature which is developed which they have the glass

### Bath in West Africa.

The Bath of West Africa makes elaborate preparations for a real soak by digging a hole in the ground, in which he puts seven herbs a quantity of peppers, cardamom seeds and turmeric, then he pours in a lot of boiling hot water. After he gets in, a light frame covered with clay is put over the hole to keep in the steam. After hours of steaming the bather emerges and is washed off with clean water, then kneaded by a professional for one hour when he dons his scanty clothing and goes his way "silvering with channels."

AMERICA HAS NO GREATER PROBLEM THAN RETURNING SECURELY TO THE NORMAL, UNWARD ROAD AGAIN. THIS IS NOT LOOKING BACKWARD — IT IS A FORWARD LOOK TO STABILITY AND PROGRESS. OF LATE YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN UPSTARTS, ORGANIZATIONS WITH A VERY LARGE MEMBERSHIP, WITH AN AGGRESSIVE AND INTELLIGENT LEADERSHIP, AND WITH A WAY OF HANDLING WHATEVER FUNDS THEY MAY FIND NECESSARY TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF THEIR MEMBERS. ALL OF THESE ARE NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EVOLVING CHANGING OF PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY. IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO PRECLUDE AND CONSIDER, NOT TO DENY, SERVICE OR DENY. IT IS A FAIR CHANCE AND JUST SUCH CONSIDERATION FOR AGRICULTURE AS IS DUE TO A BASIC INDUSTRY, AND EVEN DEER TO PROMOTE FOR OUR COMMON GOOD.

THE FARM BUREAU PROGRAM

THE ADMINISTRATION

OK

### Stand by the Truth.

Much less courage is needed to bluster out a defiance before our enemies than is needed to simply state the truth as we see it, and quietly stand by it. After all, quiet steadfastness can always be trusted to carry conviction.

### Sentiment Analyzed.

If the way, why is it that the poor always eat crabs? What do they do with the soft part of the loaf? We never heard of a poor man, not in literature, we mean, who didn't make his meal solely on the crust of his bread.—From the Kansas City Star.

# NOTICE

Sealed bids will be received at my office from now until **ONE O'CLOCK P. M.**

**August 7th, 1922**

for hauling the school wagons of the Buena Vista Consolidated School for the present school year. Bids will not be received for more than \$40.00 per school month and for a term of only seven months.

All contractors will be required to furnish their own teams and harness and responsible white driver. The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids and when the contract for any wagon is awarded, there must not be any sub-contracting without the approval of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education also proposes to run a school truck on the Polly's Bend and Buena Vista Route, just as it has done for the past two years. The contractor must furnish the truck driver, repairs and all running expenses for same and no contract will be awarded for more than \$75.00 per school month. Contract will be awarded under same regulations as for wagons.

**JAS. R. ABNER, Supt.**  
GARRARD COUNTY SCHOOLS.

**The USCO**  
You Buy To-day is a New—a Better—a Heavier  
"USCO"  
at the \$10.90 Price with No Tax added

AST Fall at the \$10.90 price it seemed to motorists as if the 30 x 3 1/2 USCO had reached the peak of its value.

Yet the makers of USCO have now produced a still better USCO—a longer wearing tire with—

Thicker tread—thicker side walls.  
Better traction, longer service, more mileage.

And the tax is absorbed by the manufacturer.

The new and better USCO is a tire money's worth that was impossible a year ago.

It is possible today only in USCO.

Copyright 1922 U. S. Tire Co.

**The New & Better 30x3 1/2 "USCO"**

**\$10.90**

**United States Tires**  
United States Rubber Company

**Where You Can Buy U. S. Tires:**

**HASELDEN BROTHERS, LANCASTER, KY.**  
**BECKER & BALLARD, BRYANTSVILLE, KY.**  
**PAINT LICK GARAGE, PAINT LICK, KY.**



# THE CENTRAL RECORD.

THIRTYTHIRD YEAR

LANCASTER, KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 3, 1922.

NUMBER 17.



## FARM BUREAU EDITION



### FARM BUREAUS ORGANIZED IN KY.

50 Counties in State Now Have Active County Farm Bureaus—Helped Burley Growers

Harry Hartke, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, makes the following report on organization during the past year. Acting upon the Organization Committee with Chairman Hartke, are M. O. Hughes, of Lexington, and J. Lewis Lettelle, of Louisville, with the assistance of Geoffrey Morgan, the State Secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation headquarters of Louisville.

The report shows that fifty counties in the state now have active county units with paid-up membership.

The report of the committee shows that the burley tobacco growers have been aided very materially in the formation of their successful commodity organization made up of 60,000 growers. In connection with the formation of the burley growers, the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation called a convention at Louisville in March which was attended by the organization experts from all parts of the United States. At this convention numerous plans for organizing tobacco growers were eliminated and the attention of everybody was focused on the plan previously advocated by Judge R. W. Bingham and Aaron Sapiro. In it the purpose of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation to as-

set other commodity organizations in a way along similar railines followed by the tobacco growers.

Chairman Hartke in describing Farm Bureau organization accomplishments, states as follows:

"The work of the Organization Committee was centered this year on strengthening existing Bureaus rather than on starting new ones. Practically every Farm Bureau was visited during the year by a representative of the State Federation and advice and assistance was given relative to increasing memberships, and strengthening the program of work.

"The following new counties were organized during the year: Boyle, Grayson, Hardin, Lincoln, Meade, Shelby and Wayne, and temporary organizations have been formed in Carroll and Madison.

"Three assistant secretaries were employed in the spring of the year to assist County Bureaus in organization work. R. P. Smoot worked in Western Kentucky; S. J. Lowry in Central Kentucky; and J. H. Offutt in Eastern Kentucky. Letters received at the State Federation Office indicate that their work was most valuable and much appreciated County Bureaus.

"The State Federation co-operated with the National Federation by sending a representative to Chicago to assist in working out plans for a standardized form of membership campaign. This work has been completed and will soon be in the hands of County Bureaus. It will embody some ideas from Kentucky's organization plans.

"Two Kentucky Farm Bureau members were honored by appoint-

ment on Organization Committees of the American Farm Bureau Federation. W. H. Stites, of Henderson, was appointed a member of the National Horticultural Committee of twenty-one and Harry Hartke, of Covington, was appointed to the National Dairy Marketing Committee of eleven.

"Upon request of L. B. Shropshire, Secretary of the Kentucky Pure-Bred Live Stock Breeders' Association, the State Federation submitted a plan for the organization of this association. This plan was accepted, added to and improved upon, and resulted in the organization of the Kentucky Live Stock Improvement Association. This new association promises to be one of the largest and most important organizations in the State and will receive the active support of all Farm Bureaus."

### Farmers Saved Money On Fertilizers

This past year much money was saved by the counties having Farm Bureaus in the matter of fertilizer purchases.

R. W. Hite was placed at the head of the fertilizer committee of the State Farm Bureau Federation and due in part to his activities the price of 16 per cent acid phosphate was reduced in the spring of 1922 from \$32 per ton to \$20 per ton. In the fall of 1921 the Farm Bureau members obtained their acid phosphate at from \$16 to \$18 per ton, according to locality, whereas farmers in counties that had no Farm Bureau had to pay in some cases \$22.50 per ton.

### Saved Members Money on Grain

System of Quoting Wheat Prices Greatly Improved—Bank Deposits Increase

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation helped their members to better grain prices according to the committee on markets and transportation.

Through the co-operation of the market editors of the Louisville papers, the Louisville Board of Trade and Glenn Hewett, of the Bingham Grain Co., the system of quoting wheat prices was greatly improved. Quotations were accurate and based on prices on Chicago and St. Louis markets, were on a much higher level than has ever prevailed before in Kentucky. As local millers quote prices to farmers based on Louisville quotations, this system added many thousands of dollars to the bank accounts of Kentucky wheat growers.

### Bankers Approve Farm Bureau—Help Get War Finance Funds

When Congress appropriated one billion dollars to aid in financing farmers, a committee of five was appointed to administer the funds for Kentucky. Of these members, three are Louisville bankers and the other two are General E. H. Woods, President of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, and M. O. Hughes, a member of the State Farm Bureau Executive Committee. The farmers were, therefore, strongly represented.

The outstanding feature of the work of this committee was the address of the Farm Bureau Finance Committee Chairman John S. Crenshaw, before the meeting of the Kentucky State Bankers' Association at Louisville. In his carefully prepared address he proved the necessity of bankers taking the lead in encouraging, fostering and financing all progressive agricultural movements, outlined a definite county program of work and showed how all agricultural activities should be handed thru the County Farm Bureaus. The plan was unanimously approved by the entire group of bankers by a rising vote and the address was printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the banks of the State.

### Kentucky Farmers VOICE LEGISLATIVE NEEDS

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation has an active committee on education composed of H. S. Berry, of Owensboro; W. O. Hughes, of Lexington, and J. R. Downing, of Maysville.

Through this committee every farmer in the state has a chance to voice his opinions of needed agricultural legislation. Last year a great referendum vote was taken, not only in Kentucky, but in other states.

The American Farm Bureau Federation prepared a list of sixteen questions on matters of agricultural legislation pending in Congress. State Federations were asked to co-operate by submitting these questions to all Bureau members for their votes. Farm Bureaus can congratulate themselves on their splendid co-operation, as the vote from Kentucky showed the highest percentage as compared to total members of any state in the Union.

This information enabled our Washington Representative, Mr. Gray Silver, to show our Senators and Congressmen how their farmers wanted them to vote on pending legislation. Our Senators and Congressmen deserve the thanks of all Farm Bureau members for the matter in which they supported the desires of our farmers, as evidenced by their votes. It can truthfully be said that the past year was the first in the history of the State of Kentucky that farmers had a real voice in legislative affairs at Washington.

Most people have their good points and their poor ones. A few have none at all.

### FARM BUREAU HELPS GOOD LEGISLATION

What Has Been Done at Frankfort in Interest of Farmers And Taxpayers

The Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation has a most creditable record of achievements in legislative matters the past year. The legislative committee is composed of W. T. Harris, Morganfield, chairman; Chas. Anderson, J. Guthrie Coke, R. M. Blakerby and S. E. Hierley.

The legislative program of the Kentucky Farm Bureau was not extensive, but contained matters of utmost importance to farmers. The following are the accomplishments:

The first item was a Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Law. This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, by J. E. Brown of the Shelby County Farm Bureau, and was known as the Bingham Co-operative Marketing Bill. It became a law in six days from the time it was introduced, a record in the history of the State of Kentucky.

The Harry Hartke Bill, giving farmers co-operative associations organized in other states, the full benefits of the Bingham Bill, was passed. The Anti-Trust Law, passed by the 1920 session of the legislature that threatened the existence of all farmers' organizations, was repealed.

Useless Offices to be Investigated. Believing that the taxpayers of the State can be saved one million dollars annually by the elimination of useless state and county offices, the consolidation of others, and the reduction of exorbitant salaries, a survey commission was appointed and an appropriation of \$25,000 was given them to investigate the matter. J. Guthrie Coke, of Logan county, a member of the State Legislative Committee, was one of the four members of the survey commission appointed.

A Pure Seed Law, passed by both House and Senate, but was vetoed by Governor Morrow because it contained an appropriation not called for in the State budget.

A Bill to repeal the section of the Farm Bureau Law which requires salaries for County Agents, was introduced, but was defeated in committee. The passage of this bill would have dealt a serious blow to the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture.

### Railroads Defeated by Farm Bureau

Probably the most important piece of legislation passed was the bill to give the State Railroad Commission more powers to regular freight rates. A similar bill has been introduced at every session of the legislature for the past 20 years, but has always been defeated by the railroads. This time the bill was introduced and backed by the Farm Bureaus. The railroads used their best efforts to defeat it, and the president of one of the railroads testified against the bill before the House committee. This is the first time a railroad president has ever appeared before a legislative committee at Frankfort. It was a hard fight but the results justified the efforts. Only two votes were cast against the bill in the House and only six in the Senate. Thanks to the Farm Bureau, people of the State now have an opportunity to have their railroad troubles adjusted by the authority, instead of having to go to Commission cloaked with proper the expense of a law suit in every case. The following work was also undertaken by the legislative committee in addition to the above legislative program:

Realizing that we have a number of State Departments that have always urged farmers to organize and co-operate, and further realizing that these same Departments have never cooperated among themselves, the chairman of the legislative committee called a meeting at which the following were present, besides the members of his committee: Hon. George Colvin, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. W. C. Hanna, Commissioner of Agriculture;

Dr. A. T. McFormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health; Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky; G. Ivan Barnes, Director of Vocational Education; Hon. Chas. L. Dawson, Attorney General, and James Speed, editor of the Southern Agriculturist.

Many matters of vital interest to agriculture were discussed and, upon request of a majority of those present, further meetings will be called. This meeting was the subject of a most favorable editorial in the Southern Agriculturist recommending to other states that they follow the example of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation by calling similar meetings.

Many letters are on file in the State office of our U. S. Senators and Congressmen showing their appreciation of telegrams and letters that have been sent them outlining the desires of Farm Bureaus on matters of agricultural legislation. The record of their votes show that, almost without exception, they have voted favorably on all measures that have received the approval of Farm Bureaus.

### Taxes Were Reduced

A careful investigation was made of the tax problem. Figures were compiled, that were sent to all County Bureaus and given wide publicity in the press showing that farm lands are assessed at a much higher rate than other classes of property. Bureaus were instructed as to methods of handling their county assessments and the chairman of this committee, W. T. Harris, visited many counties to give advice along this line, and wrote numerous letters to other counties on the same subject. This work saved Farm Bureau counties many millions of dollars in assessments on farm lands. One Farm Bureau reduced his assessed valuation on their farm lands four million, five hundred thousand dollars below the figures fixed by the State Tax Commission by following the instructions of the legislative committee.

### To Stimulate Agricultural Factories

Adequate markets for manufacturing agricultural products are lacking in Kentucky, according to the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation. Among other needs, according to the Farm Bureau, are more packing plants, tobacco factories, hemp factories, woolen mills, buckwheat mills, etc.

These facts were stressed by the Farm Bureau and some results are materialized. The Emmart Packing Plant has been organized at Louisville with a daily capacity for slaughtering 1,000 hogs and 250 cattle, besides sheep, lambs and calves.

Mr. Emmart gives the Kentucky Farm Bureau credit for his incentive to organize this plant.

Now to aid home packing plants, the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation is planning a campaign of "eat more Kentucky meat put up in Kentucky packing plants."

### Farmers Oppose The Nolan Bill

The Nolan bill has been given some hard jolts by the Farm Bureau, but there may be other steps necessary to kill the measure.

The Nolan bill is not dead, as many farmers seem to believe. This bill, if passed, would add One Billion Dollars to the taxes of the farmers of the United States. A vast amount of literature favorable to this bill, was distributed in some sections of Kentucky during the past year, and this propaganda was fought vigorously by the State Federation wherever it was discovered.

Much credit is due to the newspapers of Kentucky for their splendid co-operation in correctly presenting to their readers the aim, objects and accomplishments of Farm Bureaus and for publishing the problems of farmers from the correct viewpoint.

Just So.

It is easy to preach contentment when you have all the cake.

# Joe F. Price

SUCCESSOR TO JAS. A. BEAZLEY

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Lancaster, - - - Kentucky.



## The Farm Bureau Secretary

**M**OST everybody in the Farm Bureau knows Secretary John W. Coverdale, who has our big organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, running smoothly and effectively in all its departments. He is the boss in the Chicago office.

John W. Coverdale was born on a farm in Bloomfield township, Clinton county, Iowa, in 1883. Until he was sixteen years old he attended the country school and in the fall of 1899 he entered the high school at Delmar, Iowa, driving six miles night and morning for two years in order to be at home in time to help with the chores. He was graduated from the Delmar High School in June, 1902. In September, 1902, he entered the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, as a special student. Here he spent two and one-half years in studying agriculture, and was chosen a member of the Live Stock Judging Team to demonstrate at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. During his college career he spent considerable time judging stock at county fairs, and grain at farmers' institutes.

On January 1, 1905, Mr. Coverdale left Ames to engage in farming with his father in Clinton county, Iowa. He was married on January 29, 1906, and bought a farm for himself, moving on it March 1, 1906. Each winter, from 1905 to 1909, he returned to Ames for the winter short course in order to finish his training. He farmed for himself from March 1, 1906, to November 1, 1912, at which time he entered the service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Iowa State College to assist in the organization of county agent work.

While on the farm, Mr. Coverdale bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Poland-China hogs, Shropshire sheep, single-comb Rhode Island Red chickens, Reed's Yellow Dent Seed Corn, and Early Champion oats, and made a specialty of showing at county fairs, institutes, short courses, etc. He has been assistant superintendent of agriculture at the Iowa State Fair since 1908.

On November 20, 1912, he moved to Ames to take charge of the county agent organization work. He was promoted to State County Agent Leader in 1914. Due to his efforts, Iowa was the first state to have a Farm Bureau with a county agent in every one of its 99 counties.

When the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation was formed in 1918, Mr. Coverdale was chosen as its first secretary. The membership drive which he organized and carried through to a successful completion is still the talk of the Farm Bureau



John W. Coverdale  
Secretary, The American Farm  
Bureau Federation

members. No other state has yet equaled Iowa in membership. So conspicuous was Mr. Coverdale's record as an organizer that upon the formation of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago on March 4, 1920, Mr. Coverdale was chosen secretary.

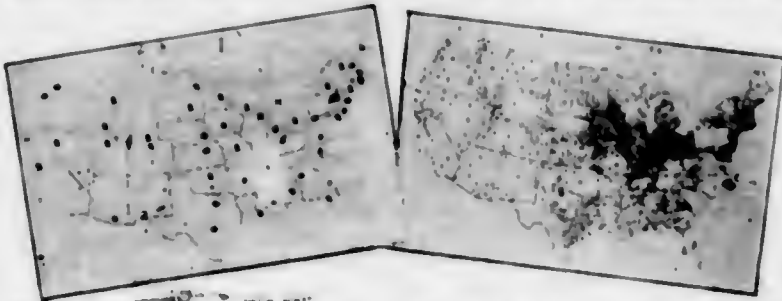
Since then the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation has kept Mr. Coverdale constantly on the job. As head of the organization department the advanced the membership from 374,688 on November 12, 1919, to 967,279 on November 1, 1921.

Secretary Coverdale is the first man in the Farm Bureau headquarters' office every morning and the last one out at night. He has been in every state in the Union in the interests of Farm Bureau organization. He makes a straight-from-the-shoulder speech, always emphasizing the importance of the County Farm Bureau and the local program of work. You've got to have a program of work, of definite service to the farmers, before you can hope to get next to Secretary Coverdale's heart.

## STICKING IN PINS

**I**N Chicago the clatter of the stock ticker chatters out minute by minute the story of wheat sold and prices advanced or retarded. In New York this busy little recording mechanism whirs out a record of gradually strengthening industrialists that puts men back at work in factories and shops. And those directing the destinies of business study carefully the unrolling tape and gauge their actions accordingly.

On the farms of America, in the corn-belt, the cow country, in New England, and down in Dixie the fight is being carried on these days to make permanent the farmers' organization to bring back confidence to our farmers and health and strength to their basic business of soil tilling and stock raising. That fight for better farming will be won or lost on the basis of Farm Bureau membership, because results are obtained, not by the



efforts of individuals, but by the united voice of all.

### Checked Day by Day.

In the Chicago office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, therefore, the progress of this campaign for membership is being carefully watched and checked, hour by hour, and day by day, for this is the year when increased and stabilized membership is essential to the life of the greatest of all farmers' organizations.

Instead of a ticker and tape, a map on the wall shows every county in the United States. Whenever a county is organized and a farm bureau established, a red-headed pin is placed in that county, and "Farmers' Preferred" advances a point. Out west, where the counties cover hundreds of square miles, these pins appear far apart, while in little Rhode Island three pins close together make a 100% Farm Bureau state, but every pin represents hard work and tells in brief the story of success.

### A Record of Devotion.

This recording mechanism, however, is much more delicate than is required to note the addition of new counties. Within the counties, in townships, communities, and parishes it notes and makes permanent record of the careful planning, the unselfish devotion of time and effort, the obstacles overcome, hopes sustained, and discouragements surmounted. As the stream of daily mail goes thru the central office, every letter is scanned for news from the field, unfolding bit by bit, the dramatic human story of the birth of united endeavor.

The searchlight plays for a moment on Virginia, where down in the Blacksburg

swings back for a moment to old New York State where, in Jefferson County, Ellsburg Township has just come thru with a sign-up of 90 per cent of the entire farm population.

In Utah, pushing the regular county drives we see the president of the state bureau taking the field at the head of a flying squadron in one direction while an executive committeeman of the national organization personally leads a picked team from county to county, in another. South Dakota covered a financial deficit of \$3,500 in 31 minutes. In Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, new enthusiasm and endeavor are developing daily, and the director of organization is continually here and there in the field straightening out tangles, adding encouragement or advice, correcting mistakes, and always spurring on to greater and more united effort.

### Your County's Story.

So it is that the most detailed and minute information as to your own work, here in your county, is being abstracted and card indexed daily, so that at any moment the director may glance over the unrolling record and, at once in possession of all the facts in every case, apply pressure or help where most needed at the right time.

So the record grows, day by day, a county at a time, and in future years will furnish a history of these more difficult times when the farmer's voice is not always heard because he speaks so often alone.

The blank spaces on our map are being filled up with little red-headed pins, small in themselves, but great in the sum total of what they represent—a solidly organized American agriculture.

**MR. FARMER:** When you write your congressman a letter asking him to support certain agricultural measures that you want to see enacted, he is glad to HEAR from you. When you and all the other progressive farmers in your district give him the same information at the same time he is glad to ACT for you. Your Farm Bureau gives you that force of mass expression that claims attention.

There are folks that blame the banker.

There are folks that blame the laws,

There are folks who think that Uncle

Sammy

Is the one who's filled with flaws;

There are those that keep right on a-

kicking,

No matter who may be to blame,

But the Farm Bureau is on the job now,

And the farmer can play the game.

# Hudson & Farnau

Dealers in

GRAIN, HAY, HEMP AND FIELD SEEDS.

BALLARD'S OBELISK FLOUR,

COAL, KANAWHA SALT, FEED AND BUILDING

MATERIAL



For thirty years farmers have received a square deal at this  
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Our Motto—Quality, service and a fair price.

Our Telephone is No. 26.

Lancaster, Ky.

## KINNAIRD BROTHERS, GARAGE

Dealers In

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

GOODYEAR TIRES

EXIDE BATTERIES

NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE

## Address of Frank O. Louden

Before the  
Kansas State Farm Bureau  
Feb. 8, 1922,  
at Manhattan, Kansas

We are beginning a new year. The last was a trying one for all. For the farmer it was a perplexing year as well. He has seen the prices of his products approach the pre-war level, and, in some important instances, fall below it. At the same time he has paid substantially double the freight rates which he paid before the war and from 40 to 75 per cent more for practically everything he has had to buy. The much-talked-of deflation hit him first and hardest of all. He has felt therefore that he has a genuine grievance. He believes that the prices of his products, as compared with the prices of other commodities before the war, were fixed by the operation of natural economic laws extending over a long series of years.

Is it any wonder, then, when he sees that balance rudely shattered, that he should think something is wrong with the distribution and marketing of his products? In his efforts to improve these conditions he doubtless has made many mistakes. That he is sound in his instinctive feeling, however, that the road of progress lies along the line of closer cooperation among farmers, there can be no doubt.

### Many Co-ops Formed.

Many cooperative societies for the sale of farm products have been and are being formed. Some of them will doubtless fail from lack of efficient management. Others, too, will fail if they attempt arbitrarily to fix the price of the product. For in that case more men will rush into the production of the particular article and the supply will exceed the world's need.

Those organizations now being formed under the direction of the American Farm Bureau Federation are seeking to avoid this peril. They are based upon sound economic principles. They recognize the fact that over a long period of years the law of supply and demand fixes the price of every commodity. They know, too, that when the price of wheat on Wednesday of one week is ten cents more a bushel than it was on the Tuesday of the week before, this law of supply and demand is not freely operating on both days. And that difference may mean the difference between a profit or loss upon a whole year's work of the farmer. By orderly, intelligent marketing, they seek to correct this injustice.

### Builted Correctly.

This great organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, is builted upon a correct principle. First there was the county farm bureau. Then in many states came the state organization. And so the American Farm Bureau Federation rests upon the same principle as our Federal Government. It thus has vitality in all its parts. This strength is the total strength of all the county bureaus of the land. Through them it is in daily contact with men who live and produce upon the farm.

I think the most hopeful movement of modern times in agriculture is the farm bureau. I believe the county agent is going to help us improve agricultural conditions more rapidly than any other agency we have had, and that is because he gets the farmers to cooperate with one another along the most practical and successful lines. I know that is true in my State, and I am quite sure it is equally true here.

### Not Satisfied.

I have heard many people criticize the present frame of mind of the farmer. His amiability and his serenity are questioned. Knowing the things I have outlined here, is it to be wondered at? The farmer is not satisfied, and he will not be, until the proper equilibrium is restored as between prices which he receives for his products and the prices of other commodities and services, including freight rates. He believes, too, that no genuine, permanent prosperity can come to other classes and other occupations until this balance is regained.

Perhaps I have spoken in what many may regard as too pessimistic a strain. That has not been my intention. The conditions I have described are being remedied.

There is no reason to despair. The world must be clothed and fed. There is relatively but little arable land in all the world capable of cultivation that is not now under the plow. Meanwhile the increase in the world's population goes steadily on. The old law of supply and demand, which so many people assert to be the reason for low prices, will soon be working in favor of the farmer. Let him but hold fast, just as he has done during these trying years, and his future is assured.

In all our appointments let's let the caliber of the man and not the salary limitation be our criterion.

The Federation is trying to do big things. It not only requires big men at the head but big men as members.

Keep your eyes on the little things and not demand that the bigger ones come too quickly.

Each person handling Farm Bureau funds is adequately bonded and his books frequently audited by a public accountant.

One of the first things I can do to boost my Farm Bureau is to keep my membership dues paid.

Co-operative marketing methods have netted California growers twenty-five million dollars. The same principles can be used in any state.



## INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SPRING LITTERS AS COMPARED WITH 1921



Swine Judging at a State Fair—Displays of Well-Bred Animals Competing for Honors Have an Important Influence in Improving Live Stock Industry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A net increase of 11.5 per cent in the number of young pigs produced this spring in the Corn Belt states is shown in a special pig survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This increase may overcome the present shortage of meat stocks, the department states.

The survey shows a gross increase of 22.8 per cent in the number of spring litters this year as compared with the number of litters born last spring, but the average number of pigs saved per litter is 7 per cent less than last spring. The April 1 brood sow report of the department indicated a net increase of 15.0 per cent in pig production this spring over last year.

The department points out that stocks of pork products other than lard in storage May 1 are 33 per cent less than the five-year average and 20 per cent less than a year ago. Lard stocks May 1 were 10 per cent less than the five-year average and 37 per cent less than on May 1, 1921. Stocks of other meats are correspondingly low.

It is also pointed out that the survey covers numbers of lugs and not weight. The records show that the average weight of lugs marketed has varied as much as 31 per cent, or from 193 to 262 pounds during the past five years. Many producers have found it profitable to market their lugs early at light weight before the usual run of heavy lugs later, the department says.

If farmers carry out their expressed intentions with respect to breeding for fall farrowings the total number of sows expected to farrow for the year, including spring and fall farrowings, will be 25 per cent larger than last year.

The survey indicates a prospective increase of 49 per cent in the fall farrowings in these states over last year. Last year fall farrowings represented 20 per cent of the total farrowings for

the year, while this year they will probably represent 35 per cent. If the number of pigs saved per litter is as low as this spring, however, the prospective increase in number of pigs next fall will be materially reduced. The average number of pigs saved per litter, as reported for this spring, is 5.96 pigs, compared with 6.1 pigs last spring and 5.9 pigs last fall.

### Smaller Increases in East and South

The survey in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland shows an increase of only 5 per cent in the number of litters for the first half of the year, while the total number of pigs saved shows a decrease of 3 per cent from a year ago. The number of sows bred for fall farrowing shows an increase of 23 per cent over the number of sows which farrowed last fall. A total increase of 14 per cent in the number of litters for the year is indicated provided the intentions of farmers to produce fall pigs are carried out.

In the Southern states, including Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, an increase of 5 per cent in the number of spring litters is reported, but the total number of pigs saved is the same as last year on account of the smaller number of pigs saved per litter. These Southern states show an increase of 27 per cent in the number of sows intended to be bred for fall farrowing over last year, with a total prospective increase of 11 per cent in the number of litters for the year.

The survey is based upon about 200,000 schedules received from farmers in the Corn Belt states, which produce about 70 per cent of the pigs in the United States, and from farmers in the eastern and southern states. The schedules were distributed by rural mail carriers to 15 farmers on each rural mail delivery route. It is planned to make a similar survey in about six months which will be used as a check on the department's estimate, and also indicate the number of pigs to be produced in the spring of 1923. The figures in the present survey are given below.

CORN BELT STATES					
	No. of litters first half of 1922 compared to first half of 1921 per cent.	No. of pigs saved per litter		Total No. pigs saved first half 1922 compared to first half 1921	No. of sows bred or to be bred to farrow fall of 1922 compared to No. of litters fall of 1921
		First half of 1921	Last half of 1921	First half of 1922	
Corn Belt States.					
Ohio .....	114.4	65	64	65	100.2
Indiana .....	122.9	67	62	61	111.2
Michigan .....	121.1	71	63	63	106.3
Illinois .....	122.1	64	60	59	112.0
Wisconsin .....	110.5	65	62	60	104.4
Minnesota .....	122.1	58	60	62	109.6
Iowa .....	118.7	57	59	55	117.3
Missouri .....	130.0	66	62	59	113.2
Nebraska .....	126.5	61	53	53	121.0
Kansas .....	120.5	60	55	61	123.1
South Dakota .....	100.6	56	51	52	110.6
Corn Belt States .....	122.4	61	59	56	114.6
Eastern States.					
New York .....	100.4	63	78	71	97.7
Pennsylvania .....	101.3	72	70	69	101.9
Maryland .....	104.9	71	69	71	96.1
Eastern States .....	100.0	75	72	71	97.3
Southern States.					
Georgia .....	112.5	66	61	61	106.3
Alabama .....	100.0	63	60	60	96.1
Mississippi .....	100.4	62	58	60	95.6
Southern States .....	100.2	61	61	60	100.3

## STORE AWAY CANVAS COVERS WHEN DRIED

Liable to More or Less Damage Through Moisture.

Heavy Pieces Should Be Stretched Over Beam or Large Horizontal Pole—Will Last Much Longer if Waterproofed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Canvas and duck wagon and crop covers and canvas lugs are liable to damage through moisture, causing subsequent mildew or rotting unless they are dried before being stored, says the bureau of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Canvas which has become wet or even damp should be dried as soon as possible by being spread over a wagon or hung over a fence or large pole until it is thoroughly dry. If the weather is wet, it may be hung under a shed or in the barn. No canvas bags, etc., should be folded or stored while damp.

Folding of a heavy canvas, especially if it has been soaked by a waterproofing treatment or by being wet or frozen, may weaken or crack the fabric, causing it to leak. For this reason, heavy canvas when not in

use should hang over a beam or large horizontal pole, or should be suspended against the inside of a barn or shed rather than folded. Canvas and duck will give better service and last longer if waterproofed. The United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin 1157, gives full directions for waterproofing and mildew-proofing cotton duck. The bulletin may be had free on application.

### PRODUCING CERTIFIED SEED

Many Potato Growers Will Be Disappointed Because of Raise in Requirements.

Probably as a result of the better price received last year for certified seed stock, Maine potato growers this year have listed more than 3,200 acres for inspection of representatives of the State Department of Agriculture. Many of these growers will be disappointed, however, because they have started with stock of no particular merit. Over a series of years an average of 47 per cent of the entries passed the seed certification requirements, but this year the percentage will probably be lower. The mosaic standard has been raised. This year a field having as much as 5 per cent of mosaic disease is disqualified for producing certified seed. The best stock grown now is that from strains imported from the Canadian provinces within the last few years.

# Joseph's

NOW OFFERING AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE at money saving prices, as we must make room and prepare to receive our wonderful lines of fall merchandise.



## FALL FALL FALL

Just a few words in regard to fall lines of merchandise, we will show the most complete line of Ladies ready-to-wear, shoes, piece goods and notions ever shown in Lancaster at prices that are just right, maintaining our usual good service and courteous treatment, we are looking forward to having an opportunity of serving you this fall.

Truth ever

Quality always

FARMERS--when you come to TOWN and want something EXTRA, come to

# The Sanitary MEAT AND FISH MARKET



All kinds of Meats--Fish and Oysters in season. Absolutely New and Sanitary.

Our Motto:

SERVICE--SATISFACTION--SANITATION

## "The Farm Bureau Movement"

A Striking Book Review

by John L. Heaton in the New York Evening "World"

Up in the Catskills a young Cornell graduate drives a hustled bronco automobile over obstacles that would turn a New York taxicab driver pale with fright. He goes everywhere, in any weather. He can give advice on bugs, blights, soil inoculation, dairy methods. He is the County Farm Agent.

Down in Washington a group of Senators and Representatives, elected by one party or another, disregard party to do the bidding of a new lobby, arisen to power in a single extra session so suddenly that the city public scarcely realizes it. This lobby, to which the Anti-Saloon League is an amateur, recently bumped into President Harding himself by marshalling the votes of ninety-four Republican Representatives against the lowering of the 50 per cent surtax on very rich men, which Mr. Harding had recommended.

From the modern knight errant in the tamed flivver fighting the modern microscopic dragons to the great organization in Washington that commands and vetoes legislation is only two short jumps.

According to Orville Merton Kile, late Assistant Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation (that is the new power), in "The Farm Bureau Movement" (Macmillan), the first County Farm Agent in the United States on the present plan was John H. Barron, in Broome County, N. Y. Funds were provided by the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Lackawanna Railroad. Cornell offered scientific guidance. The date was 1911.

Now there is a Farm Agent in most of the counties, usually with an assistant or two. Associated with him, but independent, is often a young woman who also drives a wicked motor car up the side of a boulder when necessary, and who can tell the farmers' wives about science applied to housekeeping. And let not city people suppose that they despise the Home Bureau's "book larnin'." They do not. Any more than the farmers repel the offered aid of the agent. He is their man.

For behind him is the Farm Bureau organization, local to the county. It includes practical farmers. When the World War sucked the United States into its maelstrom, the Farm Bureaus became sources of war strength. It was only when they combined, first in State and now in a national organization completely represented in every state and with a president who issues orders to Congress that the famous "bloc" appeared, to which President Harding devoted awe-struck consideration in his message.

Mr. Kile describes farmers' movements of the past that have sought power and vanished from sight or, like the Grange, have been diverted to sociality. He is cruel enough to point out many demands of those temporary organizations, satirized then in cities, that have become law. Call the roll: Regulation of railroads, popular election of Senators, the R. E. D. mail, parcel post, postal savings banks, Federal improvement of roads, Anti-Trust Laws, the land bank, a panic-proof currency. We take all these things for granted now, yet how bitterly every one was once fought as "socialistic."

It is easy to call the farmers' "bloc" a Soviet. It is, in fact, about fifty-fifty—half Soviet or guild socialism as demanded by G. H. D. Cole and others in England, and half regional representation as at present; only regional representation is itself often of a guild nature; for farm issues are sectional. Wall Street is a section. North Dakota is another. And, as Mr. Kile's book will demonstrate, North Dakota's experiments have been disastrous for the wrong reasons.

Most of the things North Dakota sought to do were proper and would be for the public as well as for the particular interest—if the league could only do them. It should be condemned not for radicalism but for inefficiency. It hit off more than it could chew. It is no more immoral for the farmer to demand legislation in his interest than it has been for the manufacturer to demand "protection" in the past, while the staple farmer sold his product at free-trade prices and was double-crossed.

Says Mr. Kile: "The Farm Bureau, being moderate in its demands, got (from Congress in the session just ended) practically everything it asked for"—Capper-Tincher Grain Exchange, Packer Control Bill, Federal Aid to Roads Bill, Farm Financing and Crop Exporting Bills. In addition, "the plans for a sales tax were blocked." The book went to press too early to chronicle the crowning achievement that scared Mr. Harding—the defeat of the effort to reduce income super-tax on very rich men. How the country has wept over the savings of these poor fellows!

People generally avoid important books. But if they really wish to know how James R. Howard suddenly has more power over legislation than the President of the United States, the story is told by Mr. Kile.

### What is the Farm Bureau?

"The Farm Bureau is a voluntary co-operative association having for its object the well being of agriculture, economically, educationally and socially. Its purpose is to assist in making the farm business more profitable, the farm home more comfortable and attractive and the community a better place in which to live. It seeks to perform in an organized way certain essential activities which cannot be accomplished through individual effort."—J. W. Goodale, Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation.



## How Much is \$10 Worth?

How many farmers would turn down an opportunity to trade \$10 for \$30?

Pressure from the Farm Bureau reduced the railway valuation for purposes of computing guaranteed earnings \$1,700,000,000, making an average saving of \$30 each for every farmer in the United States. If that were absolutely the only return on his investment every farmer in the United States would be wise in buying a Farm Bureau membership. It is almost as promising as oil stock and certainly much more fulfilling.

But even besides this a saving of a hundred million dollars was effected by a lowering of freight rates on basic commodities and grain, hay and live stock. These two examples of how the farmer gets the money back for his \$10 illustrates only the smallest part of the interest the farmer receives.

We do not always expect our interest on an investment to be returned in the same kind of currency. We invest labor and get our returns in wages. We invest the wages and get our returns in our ultimate goal—comfort, pleasure, a living. Sometimes our interest comes back in figures that can be added—dollars and cents of definite value. Sometimes we expect no other interest on our investments than the satisfaction of having invested—such as giving a meal to a hungry man. One kind of an investment is made when bank stock is bought and another when school taxes are paid.

When a farmer joins the Farm Bureau the same ten dollars acts as an investment in both kinds and not only does the farmer get back his interest of a hundred or more per cent in cash but he receives a return on his membership fee more valuable and more stable than dollars.

His membership fee is an insurance he takes out on his profession. It is a gift indirectly to the happiness of his family. Also, it is a charity donation for suffering agriculture. It is succor to the poor and needy just as sure as Salvation Army soup. It will help build up your roads, keep your taxes down, give your community information, a new social life, and a selling point to homeseekers. It will raise the morale of America. It helps cancel your civic, religious, educational and charity obligations. Last year, it returned you more than \$30.

Where else will \$10 bring such a high rate of interest?

Where else will \$10 do so much good?

## Who Sets the Prices?

"When the people stop to think, old and established institutions crumble and disappear."

The farmer and his son rode silently home from town. The wagon was empty but for the two sacks of flour purchased from the merchant who had bought their produce.

Puffing on his pipe the farmer pondered over some question of the moment. The boy's mind was not inactive.

"Pa," he said, "when you took our stuff to the store what did you ask the man?"

"I asked him how much he was giving today."

"And when you bought the flour, what did you ask him?"

"How much he was asking."

"You asked him how much he would pay for our stuff and then how much he would take for his?"

Lapsing into silence the boy thought over this and the silent man puffing his pipe by his side also thought.

"When the people stop to think, old and established institutions crumble and disappear."

## The Farmer in Washington

For thirty years Wall Street has had a bloc in Congress. Now the farmers have their bloc. Behind the farmers' bloc is an organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, which first supplied the initiative and the leaders for the Farm Bloc in Congress.

The Farm Bloc is the name that has been given to a group of Senators and Representatives who are getting action on agricultural legislation. The American Farm Bureau Federation, through the farmers' bloc, has been able to get on the statute books every project for which it has been working. Here, at least, is something worth-while about which there can be no dispute.

Individually the farmer never could have formed such a bloc. No one farmer could ever hope to gain such a victory. It is only an organization such as the Farm Bureau that, by making use of its referendum, is able to discover just what the farmer wants in the way of legislation and go about getting that thing for him in an intelligent and effective manner.

The Farm Bureau has proven already that it is quite capable of looking after the farmer's legislative needs in the nation's capitol.

## A Growing Pup

Even when the Farm Bureau was a mere pup, it showed signs of being a mastiff. And the men of the world who parasite on agriculture realize that it was no mongrel stray among organizations, and that it might some day grow up and sink sharp teeth into their heels. But they nodded at one another reassuringly and whistled to the older organizations: "Note the conceit of that Farm Bureau puppy," they said, "run him out or he'll sleep on your carpet and dig up your bones. See'em!"

"Put 'em all to fighting each other," said the enemies of agriculture, walking complacently away.

So the old organizations barked a bit at the Farm Bureau and were also. But the Farm Bureau went about hunting its own rabbits and neither howled in the moonlight nor yelped at its neighbors. Neither did it dig up buried bones.

When it became nearly grown it tried to run in the hunt with the others—at first there was an occasional exchange of nips on the ears—but one by one the Farm Bureau and its farm organization companions are getting acquainted. The others may find the Farm Bureau a younger, bigger, stronger dog, but they realize that it does not intend to fight its own kind. It has its eye on better meat.



## GARRARD COUNTY KENTUCKY

IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE WORLD. HER PROGRESSIVE FARMERS TOGETHER WITH GAINES' "PROMPT PAYING INSURANCE" HAVE MADE OLD KENTUCKY FAMOUS.

THE BEST WE HAVE IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR THE GARRARD COUNTY FARMER.

## Gaines, The Insurance Man

## All Join Hands

By JOHN W. COVERDALE

Secretary American Farm Bureau Federation



"The farmer has relinquished his imaginary independence and reached out his hand to his neighbor. 'Together We Win' is our watchword today. The object of the Farm Bureau, in formal language, is to create a county-wide organization to advance and improve the agriculture of the county, to co-operate with the State Colleges of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture in the employment of a county agent or agents to develop a definite program of work that will bring to the county a better economic, social and educational condition so as to make farming more profitable and country life more attractive."

The mission of the Farm Bureau is to give service. It is not an uprising of outraged farmers nor was it organized to accumulate strength enough to fight the other fellow. The Farm Bureau grew from a desire on the part of the farmers for better production. It had its beginning in the south where demonstration agents were hired to try to teach the cotton farmers how to fight boll weevil. This was in 1901, and when the first county Farm Bureau was organized in the north ten years ago there were three hundred county farm demonstration agents working in the south. It is because the Farm Bureau is built from the ground up, with the county organization as the basic unit, that it has been so successful.

### The Biggest Job.

Transferring all the other work of the Farm Bureau is the establishment of strong local units of the organization in every community of the land. Without strong local units composed of men and women doing the every-day work of the farm, selling the products of their farm labor, and laying things to make better homes and better farms and better rural life, the Farm Bureau is without that which justifies its existence. Where we are living miserably, where people are dissatisfied, where folks do not think that they are getting value received for their dollar, there you will find a local unit that is not functioning properly. Something is wrong, and it is up to the members themselves to analyze the situation and find out what it is. You will remember how the Lord commanded Gideon, saying, "Now, therefore, go to, proclaim in the ears of the people, saying, whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return, and depart early from Mount Gilead."

It seems to me that we may very well say to the Farm Bureau, "Depart early from Mount Gilead."

### For Strong Hearts.

"For we have a great work yet to do, and it is no work for the weak at heart, the weak and the fearful. What, then, is our work and our future?"

If I had my way, I would make an ideal county farm bureau. I would expand it on a state-wide basis and call that the state farm bureau. Then I would expand that on a nation-wide basis and call that the American Farm Bureau Federation. But the movement is too young for that yet. It will take more than ten years of education and organization to reach this ideal. The Farm Bureau believes that the safeguarding and promotion of agricultural interests are vital in the public welfare, and that these interests can best be protected by the united action of all, regardless of factional or political differences. It depends for its strength upon the kind of support given it by the local communities, county and state organizations and the cooperation which it receives from the various agencies interested in the welfare of agriculture.

### Our First Effort.

The Farm Bureau is a mutual self-help organization for the farmer. Our first task is one of organization and cooperation. Our first effort to be of real service to the farmer is to secure for him a measure of economic justice.

For instance, every man who moves onto the farm to take up what was as a life occupation decides upon that calling with the idea of making a living for himself and his family, to provide the necessary means of a comfortable living as well as educational features for his children. Hence anything that can be done to increase the net income of that farm will start the owner on the road to purchasing the necessities of life. It is an everlasting cycle, when the farmer, quite living, everybody has to quit.

Our whole cooperative marketing program is based on a sound, thorough analysis of business conditions. Our legislative program is based from the thoughts of the same safe, agricultural interests of the country. This organization is built with the same thought in mind, and if these conditions can be righted it will mean not only more products on the farm, but better equipment, better homes, better schools and better churches, and above all, a better class of citizenship when the farmers of our forty-eight states once learn that "Together We Win" is the watchword to follow.

### "TIMED TO A SONG"

Oh, his horse went dead and his mule went lame, And he put his crop in the field, game! Then a hurricane came along one day And blew the house where he lived away! He'd be in the ground, O, he, he! Was he discouraged? No, Sir, - yet He joined the Farm Bureau and the spell went down.

And now he's master of the townships around Do they sing in the farm bureau movement?

Well, you should hear them, say local county farm bureau organizers! The farm bureau not only sings but writes songs—profusely. The movement has an official song book with twenty-four of 'em included.

The above ditty, sung to the tune of "Turkey in the Straw," has enlivened more than one community meeting of Farm Bureau members.

The president of the National Farm Bureau, J. R. Howard, an Iowa farmer, says: "I like to think that the forward march of the Farm Bureau army is timed to song."

## Farmers Attention

## Trent Tires AND Tubes

GEO. SWINEBROAD

On The Square.

Lancaster, Ky.

Distributor for

DUNN BROTHERS, DANVILLE, KY.

We are for the Farm Bureau. Look over this price list---

We will save you money.

### REVISED LIST PRICE ON TRENT

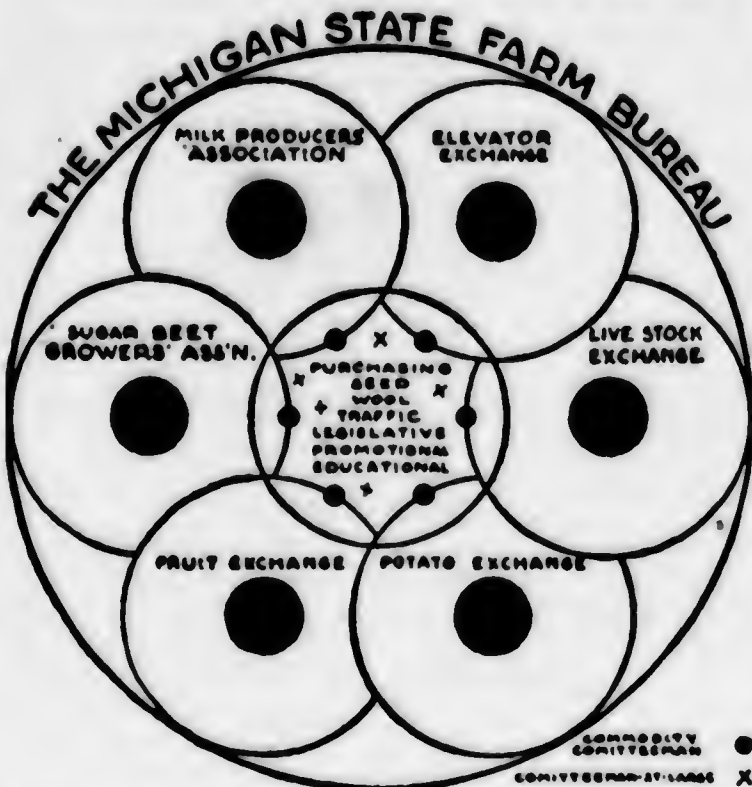
Size	TIRES AND TUBES		Tubes
	Fabric	Cord	
30x3	\$ 6.95	\$	\$1.45
30x3 1/2	7.95	11.80	1.75
31x4	11.92		2.15
32x4	14.25	19.75	2.20
33x4	15.25	20.30	2.35
34x4	16.10	21.25	2.45
32x4 1/2		23.95	3.25
33x4 1/2		24.90	3.35
34x4 1/2		26.00	3.65
33x5		30.80	3.95
35x5		32.20	4.00

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.)



## Unites Commodity Marketing Organizations With Farm Bureau

### Commodity Organization Plan of



THE plan shown in the above chart provides an affiliation of the commodity marketing organizations with the Michigan State Farm Bureau on the basis of their common interests, such as seed, legislation, purchasing, etc., shown by the commodity circles dipping into the State Farm Bureau service circle as well as for cooperative business service between the various commodity exchanges, shown by the union of the commodity exchange circles. Such an arrangement would give the farm bureau members of any commodity exchange access to the business service of the other exchanges, under their respective rules, as well as to the general services of the State Farm Bureau.

The plan is shown here merely as an example of what one state has done in uniting the commodity marketing organizations with the State Farm Bureau Federation.

### "Why Dad Should Belong to the Farm Bureau"

Farm children in all parts of the United States have entered a contest in writing letters on "Why Dad Should Belong to the Farm Bureau."

The children who write the letters are the first reason. Dad should join the Farm Bureau because he owes them every precaution he can take for their welfare. He should take an interest in cooperative marketing because he owes his children a strong financial background—as good clothes as other kids wear. He owes his high school junior girl the kind of dresses in which she can meet the merchant's daughter and other classmates without apology.

He owes the little boy who takes a bucket as big as himself to the corn every morning and struggles back with it full of milk, a safe future with cultural advantages and a proper hospital if he is sick. He owes the twelve-year-old boy who rides a plow through a hot and dusty August day a college education and a good time once in a while. He owes the children who unquestioningly help him produce, luxuries like magazines, trips to the city, comfortable homes, beautiful things that money can buy. And, above all, he owes the farmer in the United States who doesn't want his children to have an easier life than he has had.

The Farm Bureau provides a means to these ends, not so perfect as other means, but it is an opportunity. Dad should join the Farm Bureau because he owes his children a safe future with cultural advantages and a proper hospital if he is sick. He owes the twelve-year-old boy who rides a plow through a hot and dusty August day a college education and a good time once in a while. He owes the children who unquestioningly help him produce, luxuries like magazines, trips to the city, comfortable homes, beautiful things that money can buy. And, above all, he owes the farmer in the United States who doesn't want his children to have an easier life than he has had.

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### PRESIDENT HARDING WRITES A BOOK

One of his leading chapters had to do with "American Agriculture."

There are a few of the statements in President's notes.

"Therefore the farmer has been an individualist. He has not had a ready means of defense against the strong organizations of both capital and labor which in their own interest have at times imposed unfair conditions upon him. It is true that at times during the past fifty years, there have been temporary farmers' organizations brought together to combat some unusually burdensome conditions but usually breaking down when the emergency has passed.

"But of late years there have sprung up farmer organizations of a quite different sort—organizations with a very large membership, with an aggressive and intelligent leadership, and with a way of raising whatever funds they may find necessary to promote the interests of their members. The leaders of these organizations are learning rapidly how to adapt their work to the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests."

### Extract from Speech

by  
Prof. Ralph H. Gabriel  
Professor of History in Yale University

In the early, formative years in American history, when perhaps eighty or ninety per cent of Americans got their living from the soil, it was difficult for farmers to feel that they belonged to a specialized class. After the turn of the nineteenth century, however, when industry began to stride forward in seven-league boots and giant cities to appear, the men of agriculture began more and more clearly to see themselves as an economic group apart. They were specialists in a national division of labor of which the new capitalist and the new wage-earner were the two other most important elements. Farmers' organizations appeared, the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the Agricultural Union, and finally the political organization called the Populist party. The significance of these is to be found, not in their continued failures, but in their aid to the development of a group consciousness, a pride of occupation and a sense of community of interest full of significance for the future. The last of them, the Populists, met defeat in the election of 1896. Six years before, in the census of 1890, the National Government had recorded the passing of the frontier. In 1900, land values began doubling and tripling with astonishing rapidity. The last decade in the nineteenth century, therefore, distinctly marks the passing of an epoch. With the beginning of the twentieth century came the movement destined to bring profound changes to American life.

American citizens were hardly prepared to see at the close of the recent political contest, brawling and even coalition between the belligerents. Yet Congress had scarcely gotten under way in December, 1919, when it became evident that the Republicans of the West were uniting with the Democrats of the South with the avowed object of enacting important agrarian legislation. To the average urban dweller in the eastern population centers the thing was inexplicable and preposterous. "What basis has the farmer," demanded an influential metropolitan journal, "for asking special favors not granted by him to others in the community? Is not agriculture a business like other businesses, and as such, subject to the same kind of hazard?" A Virginia farmer answered the question.

We of the soil who have tended our flocks and tilled our land faithfully through the last twelve months have been able, aided by kindly Nature, to pour into the laps of our city brethren all the food staples needed to take away the haunting fear of the "high cost of living." Of course we would like to continue to play the role of food philanthropists; produce food at a loss, but we cannot do it. Therefore many of us in the coming year, in spite of slogans such as "Feed Wines the War" or "Feed the Nation" or "Feed Starving Europe" will merely try to feed the farmer. It behooves those then who consume what we produce to eat while the eating is good—and cheap.

Arizona is one of those big western states. They only have about 7,000 farmers, but they have 5,000 of them in their State Farm Bureau. As a result of their state organization, they recently got together with the packers and in place of shipping in outside beef to feed Arizona, arrangements have been made whereby the packers will be able to feed Arizona farmers with Arizona beef.



# SERVICE

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You know our motto is service—to the Farmer, Merchant and all others.

If you do not "belong" come to see us.

Respectfully,

## THE GARRARD BANK & TRUST CO

Lancaster

Kentucky.

# ASSIGNEE SALE

The undersigned as assignee of Lydia B. McKeehie will on

## Saturday, Aug 5th

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

on the farm of said McKeehie, near Marcellus, Ky., sell at public auction the following personal property:

One Deering Binder, (nearly new), mower, plows, cultivators, blizzard cutter, gasoline engine and feed grinder, wheat drill, roller, corn planter, cutting harrow and numerous small tools, also one automobile, one sow and pigs, 3 brood sows, (will farrow in about 3 weeks), and one aged mare.

**TERMS OF SALE:** All sums under \$20.00 cash in hand, over that amount on 3 months time with good surety drawing 6 per cent interest from date. Said sale is made pursuant to order of Garrard County Court.

## Jas. A. Beasley, Assignee

Robinson & Kauffman, Attys. for Assignee.

### Our Own Problem

By W. H. WALKER

Executive Committeeman of the American Farm Bureau Federation

"Away back in the beginning of the history of America the ideals which are incorporated in the Constitution of the United States are set forth in—We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, etc., and provide for the common defense and secure for ourselves prosperity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States."



"This is the composite picture of the agricultural mind of America. You cannot find such wonderfully inspired thoughts as that emanating from the crowded, congested districts of tenement quarters. This is the inspiration and the dream of the man who lived outdoors, who cooperated with his neighbor, who was not allowed about and embarrassed by people jostling him about. He thought along the lines of the poverty and the farmers of America—ninety-five per cent of the people living in America at that time were farmers. They made possible this Republic of the United States of America."

### The Farmers' Part

"They fought the war. The monuments in Lexington and Concord, dedicated to the memory of those who fought, are statues of stalwart, husky farm boys. Washington, Monroe, Jefferson and John Hancock lived on the farm. John Hancock lived on the farm and was the head of the Supreme Court; he was truly a farmer. Our Constitution is purely the contribution of the farmers' mind."

"After launching the Ship of State, one thing happened which possibly changed the entire trend and thought of the United States—the discovery of the steam engine, which made possible central factories in central points, and then there came the controversies of the man who owned the machine and the man who operated the machine, and the controversy has continued between the man who owned the machine and the man who operated the machine until the problems of capital and labor have been solved far in advance of those of agriculture."

"We have had the problems of agriculture facing us since the Revolutionary War, but instead of solving them and fighting them out and occupying the center of the stage as has labor and capital, agriculture has gradually retreated from those problems. If the agriculturist has had an acute problem in Kentucky, he retreated to Ohio, and the expansive territory offered to the people of America has afforded relief to the agriculturist in these economic problems and has delayed the solution of those problems possibly 25 years. The capital invested in agriculture is so strong that if the farmers should sell out, they could buy with that money in hand all of the railroads of the United States, all of the manufacturing plants, and then the next 25 biggest industries of the United States. That is merely representing the capital invested."

### A Washington Conference

"We had a conference last April in Washington—our Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation—and we invited to this conference representatives from every state in the Union, leading agriculturists, financiers, and we asked them questions. What is the difficulty with agriculture in your part of the country? And they brought in various answers as to their difficulties that were afflicting agriculture in that part of the country, and we, after a careful analysis, were able to group them under principally four heads—transportation difficulty, a financial difficulty, a marketing difficulty, and a tax or tariff difficulty. Almost then and closely identified with those were the various groups under which you could subdivide those heads, but those were the chief problems."

"What do you consider is necessary in a legislative way to correct these difficulties? They outlined a program then to be presented at Congress in this last session. The Agricultural Bloc came into being."

### The Distribution Cost

"In talking with Secretary Wallace and Mr. Hoover, and two or three more members of that like standing, this point was brought up for discussion. Under our present methods of transportation today, the center of production of the United States is about at St. Louis, Missouri; the center of consumption is near Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. Under our present methods of distribution it costs more to take food assembled at St. Louis to Philadelphia than it does to go down to Argentine Republic or New Zealand and deliver that same amount of food to Philadelphia."

"There are tremendous responsibilities placed upon the people of the United States, not agriculturists alone, but every body identified with agriculture is interested in the correct solution of these problems, and there never was a time in the civilization of society where there were more people looking towards the United States for the standard by which they shall standardize their type of civilization at this time. When I look over this whole country with that view, it seems to me there never was a call so great as that upon the people of America today to act in a co-operative, friendly, patriotic spirit to solve some of these problems."

"The Farm Bureau has undertaken to solve these problems for farmers as a class. It is the farmer organized. And organized, he can do through his organization, the Farm Bureau, what, if he attempted singly, would result in miserable failure."

"A pair of men's shoes weighs three pounds and is priced at \$10.50. A cowhide weighs fifty-five pounds and the price today is seven cents per pound. A farmer hauls hides to town and offers to trade them to the storekeeper for shoes. If the storekeeper takes him up on the basis of present prices the farmer finds that he is not strong enough to carry across the street from his wagon to the store enough hides to pay for the shoes."



# "Farmers Must Work Together"

by  
WARREN G. HARDING,  
President of the United States of America

When the responsibility for leadership in putting America back on to the main road, was placed upon me, I said to myself that we must all unite under the slogan "America First." When I say America First, I mean not only that America maintain her own independence and be first in fulfilling her obligations to the world, by deeds rather than words, and by example rather than preaching, but I mean that at home any special interest, any class, any group of citizenship that has arrayed itself against the interests of all, must learn that at home, as well as abroad, America First has a meaning, profound, and, with God's aid, everlasting.

It is true that you, the farmers of this country, and I are charged with an obligation of program and definite action that fosters the welfare of all America, the welfare of the man who lives in the house with the red barn and the productive fields behind it, and also the welfare of the man who in a crowded industrial city, comes home at nightfall to climb the stairs to his fourth-floor home, behind the fire-escapes, with hunger in the body.

## A Day of Land Hunger.

The day of land hunger has come. The day when we see before us the spectacle of the land-owning farmer being displaced by capitalistic speculation in land and the soil-exhausting and landlord-exploited tenant farmer has come. The day when the share of the American farmer is what ever is left of prosperity has been overtopped by the share taken by our industrial production, has come.

I believe that the American people, through their government and otherwise, not only in behalf of the farmer but in behalf of their own welfare, and the pocketbooks of the consumers of America, will encourage, make lawful, and stimulate cooperative buying, cooperative distribution, and cooperative selling of farm products.

## Not for Special Interests.

Industry has been organized. Labor has been organized. Cooperation within industry and within labor, and industrial cooperation between the two, is far advanced. I do not contemplate the organization of the farmers and consumers of this country as a step toward organization of special interests to obtain special favors. If I did, I would oppose it. But I know full well that we must, all of us consumers, the laborers, the business men, the teachers, the children, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, the men and the women—all together to find our way closer and easier and cheaper to the sources of our food supply. And I know full well that the farmers must work together to find their way, by better transportation, better marketing and organized cooperative effort, closer to the consumers of America.

Henceforth the farmer has been an individualist. Lying a somewhat isolated life and being compelled to work long hours, it has not been easy for him to gather with his fellows. He has not had a ready means of defense against the strong organizations of both capital and labor, which in their own interest have at times imposed unfair conditions upon him. It is true that at times, during the past fifty years, there have been temporary farmer organizations brought together to combat some unusually burdensome conditions but usually breaking down when the emergency has passed.

## A Different Kind.

But of late years there have sprung up farmer organizations of a quite different sort—organizations with a very large membership, with an aggressive and intelligent leadership, and with a way of raising whatever funds they may find necessary to promote the interest of their members. The leaders of these organizations are learning rapidly how to adapt to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests. The fruit growers of the western coast have become so strong that they are now able not only to do away with many of the expenses heretofore paid to others, but also to influence the production of products. The grain growers of the West and North-west have become strong enough to bring about many changes they desired in the marketing of their crops. The farmers of the corn belt states are rapidly perfecting the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in this country. All of these are natural developments in the evolving change of relationships and the modern complexities of productivity and exchange.

So long as America can produce the foods we need, I am in favor of buying from America first. It is this very preference which impels development and improvement. Whenever America can manufacture to meet American needs, and there is almost no limit to our genius and resources—I favor producing in America first. I commend American preference for American productive activities, because material good fortune is essential to our higher attainment, and linked indissolubly are farm and factory in the economic fabric of American life.

Individually we cannot do legislative work, but collectively we can do much.

A farmer at Iowa City, Ia., shipped a carload of hay to St. Louis. He got \$22.01 for it. The freight and other charges totaled \$92.13.

A farmer in Nebraska has been selling his corn at thirty-five cents per bushel. It costs thirty-five cents to ship a bushel of corn by rail from the cornfields of Nebraska to the processing mills in New York. According to the most conservative figures obtainable, the corn costs the farmer at least 91 cents a bushel to produce.



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In the first place, there's none better made by anybody, anywhere.

If there were better, we know that the Standard would have it.

With the universally acknowledged responsibility, the unsurpassed equipment and cooperation of so great a public service institution as the Standard Oil Company (Ky.) to back us up in any statement we make, and in the service we give, we know that we can, and will, give you the most for your money in every purchase of gasoline, motor oil or any other Standard Oil product.

We don't try to "spoof" you into trading with us by mere assertions and technical terms. We "deliver the goods"—because we've got the goods to deliver.

Crown Gasoline is made right here in Kentucky by the Standard Oil Company, incorporated in Kentucky, from whose great modern refinery at Louisville, Ky., we get direct the pure, fresh, unadulterated product that's acknowledged the best by every test.

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# CROWN GASOLINE

## Erosion is Big Cause of Plant Food Losses.

Erosion is the greatest single cause of fertility losses in Kentucky, according to a new circular entitled "Soil Erosion," which is being distributed by the College of Agriculture to interested persons and farmers. How to prevent soil erosion, therefore, is a problem of prime importance to farmers of the State, the new publication points out.

"Practically the whole area of Kentucky is more or less rolling," the publication continues, "wherever there is enough slope to land for surface runoff of the rainfall, washing will occur unless the soil is protected by some form of vegetation. Much erosion takes place in the form of uniform sheet washing and often is

observed for a long time. Observation will show that on nearly all land that is cultivated regularly without proper protection by cover crops, even very gentle slopes are "run over" and render or lighter in color than the adjacent level lands. On the whole, this form of washing does far greater damage than the gullying of lands."

Sheet erosion and gullying are the two general types of erosion, the former being the more or less uniform washing of the soil without the distinct formation of gullies while gullying in a large measure is prevented by the control of sheet erosion.

The most effective means of preventing sheet erosion is to keep the ground well covered with some kind of growth while gullying is best stopped by means of plowing in, staking

in, checking over-falls, woven wire obstructions, combining tiling and staking, earth dams or planting the gullies with sweet clover or grass. Detailed descriptions of how to stop sheet erosion as well as gullying together with pictures showing how the work is done are contained in the new circular.

It also contains detailed information concerning the construction of terraces together with other information designed to be of help to farmers who have an erosion problem on their farm. It may be obtained free by asking the Experiment Station at Lexington for Circular No. 129.

We frankly admit that this world is a sinful old place, but in self defense we must remind you that we didn't make it and we didn't come here of our own accord.

If a fellow punches you on the jaw don't retaliate in kind. Hand him a harder one.



Some humorists never see the points of their own jokes. They are pointless.

All men may be born equal, but there is a wide variance by the time they kick off.

## WHEN A BLOC IS NOT A BLOC

"Interesting and ingenious" are the words which Judson C. Welliver, in the Review of Reviews, uses to describe the agricultural bloc.

"The bloc is interesting," says Mr. Welliver, because the name "agricultural bloc" was given to a something that did not exist at that time it was named ingenious because it has accomplished well in the face of opposition. But is also ingenious, because unlike other blocs at Washington in previous years, the agricultural bloc has worked in the open, the names of its members appear in front page headlines, its leaders have been frank in discussing the motives which prompted them to champion the cause of the farmers of the United States.

Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is given the credit for anticipating the present conditions at a time when the general agricultural depression was not so generally realized as now, and of regulating the first action to help matters. Mr. Silver, according to Mr. Welliver, suggested a conference last spring of a few Senators from the farm states to discuss the trend of affairs. There were present Senators Kenyon (Iowa), Capper (Kansas), Gooding (Idaho), McNary (Oregon), La Follette (Wis.), Luff (N. D.), Norris (Neb.), Kendrick (Wyo.), Fletcher (Fla.), Sheppard (Texas), Heflin (Ala.), and a few others.

## No Secret Meetings.

Meetings followed meetings but at no time were there more than twenty-two Senators present. The meetings were never secret, indeed, an effort was made to interest as many legislators as possible because support was wanted. Everyone knew that these Senators were meeting in an effort to obtain all the information pertaining to the situation and to develop some legislative program that would anticipate forthcoming depression.

The bloc members have thrived on the opposition. Adverse criticism convinces them that the bloc is working for some things that some persons do not want, and that is proof that the bloc has at least some few worth while qualifications.

These men began to assert themselves in July, 1921, when they opposed the adjournment of the special session of Congress, the members have been active in several undertakings that have kept the newspapers filled with news and the air charged with propaganda charging that the agricultural bloc is out to wreck the party in power.

## Restored Finance Corporation.

By defeating the adjournment of the special session the bloc secured the passage of the measure which restored the War Finance Corporation to functioning at a time when it did the most good.

The refusal to adjourn also enabled the passage of the "packers" bill which regulated the meat packing industry to the farmers' interest. These were the first two definite steps which have been followed by other and increasingly important legislative measures which are of benefit to the farmer.

## Not a Bloc.

"One gathers that the agricultural bloc is really no bloc at all," says Mr. Welliver in the Review of Reviews, "but that the name has been rather misapplied to a group of Senators and Congressmen, Republicans and Democrats alike, from states predominantly agricultural, acting pretty generally together in support of measures favorable to, and in opposition to measures opposed by, their constituents, rather following discipline, and disposed to ignore party leadership and organization, determined to get what they want, when they want it, and not to take what they do not want, no matter who urges it, as nearly 'radical' as anything is our similar but congressional politics ever gets and 'extreme left' not because it is extreme but because it's the extremist there is, whose members, tired of being steam-rollered, have gone steam-rollering. I favor this type with a strong spice of the soil recognize the fact that the bloc represents agriculture in a time when it is passing through the most acute crisis it has ever known, at least since the panic of 1897, concede that party affiliations everywhere are very much topsy-turvy nowadays—and you will get pretty close to what the agricultural bloc is about."

No one can deny our right to organize for the more efficient marketing and distribution of our farm products.

The officers of the county, state and national farm bureaus are always open to you. Pay them a visit when you can.

The selling of any product is an operation that demands specialists.

Farmers' cooperative organizations have sometimes failed, but they have succeeded as often as the average business man under like conditions.

Here's something to think about—If all the Farm Bureau members in the United States aided the work as much as I, how far would we get?

We will get further with our plans if we are mindful of the public good. Narrow policies will bring our program into disrepute.

Farmers as a class are conservative. So is the farm bureau. Its job is big. Don't expect results before the solutions of the problems can be found.



## What It Taught One Boy and Why He Hated to Quit

"I have to say good-bye pig club after being in it for four years for the simple reason that I will be over nineteen years on January 1, 1932. As I cannot be a member of the Pig Club next year I did not think that I will forget all about the Pig Club for I will try and help get all the boys and girls interested in the Pig Club as possible. I think that all the boys and girls that are in the Pig Club will feel like I do, that they owe the Pig Club a great many thanks, that is, if they will have anywhere near a success in the hog business like I have had through the Pig Club. The way I have made my success of it was by the folks urging me on to buy a purebred sow pig from the pig club. I did not think very much of it when they first started talking about it. I thought it over for about ten days and I decided to join the pig club, buying a purebred Hampshire sow pig for \$25. She weighed 60 pounds when I got her. I fed her all that summer, and put on 17 pounds gain per day. Every time I went to feed her I thought more about the Pig Club and liked the hog business better and better. I showed my pig that fall at the county and precinct show.

four of these hears so far this year. In the fall Pony lawrowed me another litter of fourteen pigs. I think whenever a person gets hold of a good producing sow, keep her as long as keeping is possible. I have bought two hears since I have started, one for \$75 and the other for \$150. I sold the \$75 one for \$85, and still have the \$150 one for a herd boar.



"Since I entered the Pig Club and got started in the pure-bred business, I have sold fourteen head of registered hogs for \$88.50 and forty-five head on the market. I have 140 head of hogs now that are all related to Pansy excepting the herd lost. I have been offered \$350 for her but I thought that she was worth that much to me, and I think she has raised me that many dollars' worth of pigs. During the four years in the Pig Club showing at the fairs, I have won 58 ribbons that I won showing in the Pig Club and open class. Pansy has raised all the pigs that won these ribbons. The fifty-five ribbons composed two grand champion, three pinot champions, twenty two firsts, ten seconds, six thirds, six fourths, two sixths, one seventh. These ribbons amount to \$436 in prizes. Besides these ribbons I have won one trophy and the last two years I have won the free trip to the Boys and Girls Club Week at the College of Agriculture in the spring. It had not been for the Pig Club I suppose I would not ever own a pig or care the least for one. So that makes me feel the pig club is one of the best things going for the boys and girls."

They must be truly cooperative, stock ownership must be limited to actual grain growers, and stock must be available at a reasonable price, to every grain grower in the natural territory, tributary to the elevator.

They must also pay dividends on a patronage dividend basis. The local elevator company or local grain growers' association then contracts with the national association to handle its members' grain under each of the plans which may be elected by the individual growers.

The plan provides for the management of the national association by a board of 24 Directors elected by delegates to the annual convention of the association. The directors in turn elect the officers of the national association among their own number, excepting the Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of the National Association is authorized to establish such departments as such transportation organization, loan, literature, statistical, publicity, and book.

After the adoption of the plan, the Committee of Seventeen elected the United States into twelve equal growing districts, allowing to each grower in the temporary Board of 211 directors to elect 60,000, 100 bushels of wheat sold. Each state delegation carries 10 directors allotted to the grower. These directors served until the first annual convention of growers who was held on March 21, 1922, at their headquarters in Chicago. Seven members of the Committee of Seventeen were represented on the first Board of Directors.

Plant Science Growers, Incorporated, came into being as an authorized institution in 1934 when it secured its charter as a national, nonstock, non profit marketing corporation, for farmer members. They established general offices at 814 East Madison street, Chicago, Illinois, and any requests for information about the movement should be addressed to them there.

Searches and the farmers' grain marketing plan have rattled when the organized grain trade—the speculators in grain, the old line grain dealers and allied interests, pledged itself to raise \$250,000 to be devoted to fighting the activities of the I. S. Grain Growers. Farmers and elevators throughout the land have been deluged with posters, placards, circulars and propaganda of various sorts to discourage the movement. Although several months have elapsed, and a large part of this \$250,000 has been expended, yet the movement

The Junior division of the Farm Bureau has grown from 23,000 members in 1914 to 341,000 members. The boys' and girls' clubs have as their goal 5,000,000 members by 1940. Many counties have an assistant to the county agent whose entire time is taken up with helping the boys and girls learn better production. There are 4,120 local leaders in the United States. Last year the boys and girls working under the Farm Bureau produced \$8,885,092 worth of products. Besides, club work is great fun and it makes a fellow want to stay in the country.

One-third of the population of the United States is made up of farmers who produce each year eighteen per cent of the wealth and represent fifty-two per cent of the total wealth of the nation.

thirty recently—in the last two years since the American Farm Bureau Federation has been speaking for farmers as a class—have these facts been given the significance due them.

**Lancaster, Ky.**



Our Motto, **"BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY."**

## KENTUCKY.

Every farmer in this county is to be invited to join the Farm Bureau, according to announcement issued from County Farm Bureau headquarters today. All plans are carefully laid for the big membership drive. You will hear little else for the next month, and after that you will be working in your County Farm Bureau, State Farm Bureau, and The American Farm Bureau to accomplish for agriculture in an organized way what no man can do for himself alone.

The County Farm Bureau office is a beehive of industry. Representatives of the American Farm Bureau and the State Farm Bureau have been here and set up all the machinery for the most successful community membership drive in the state. Posters and pole-earths have been received and are being displayed everywhere. Our business men, living up to their reputation of serving their farmer friends at every opportunity, are calling for more posters to put in their windows. Have you seen the Farm Bureau posters? Well, then, this reporter will not spoil your surprise. Oh boy! Those big red, yellow, blue and green posters just make you want to get right up and join. They tell the whole story. Some of the best known artists in Chicago and New York have declared that the Farm Bureau display stands among the most successful examples of the poster art. They are outranked only by two of the posters used so effectively in the Liberty Loan drives.

The first showing of Farm Bureau films is scheduled for next week. "Spring Valley" is the name of the first photoplay to be shown on Farm Bureau night. This film was specially produced by the American Farm Bureau in Chicago in order to get the real rural setting. "Spring Valley" is said to be a most pleasing story of farmers' organization and co-operative marketing.

The churches of the county have studied the Farm Bureau movement and find that it is worthy of their entire support. Several ministers have declared that it is nothing more or less than practical religion, putting into actual practice the Golden Rule. They cite the co-operative marketing pools where neighbors go together and take the same price, the Gift-Grain movement which saved hundreds of thousands of children in Europe and Asia from starvation, the sending of city urchins to the farms for a real summer vacation, and other similar projects fostered by the Farm Bureau.

The boys and girls of the county are greatly excited over the Essay Contest announced in the schools this week. A big list of prizes is offered to the boys and girls writing the best essays on "Why Did I Join the Farm Bureau." The contest is limited to boys and girls under 16. The youngsters are studying the booklets and other literature very carefully before beginning their essays. The prize-winners will be published in this paper. Watch for them.

In two weeks we will have a surprise for you ourselves. Watch for it. It will mark a big step in the history of journalism in this county and make you proud you live here.

What is happening here is scheduled to happen in every other county in the United States within the next year. It is part of the Farm Bureau's drive for a million new members. The Farm Bureau is already the biggest organization of farmers in the world, but needs a hundred per cent increase in membership in order to do its most effective work. "We shall never be satisfied until every farmer in America is given an opportunity to join this movement," said J. R. Howard, the Iowa farmer who is president of the American Farm Bureau, when he launched the nation wide drive.

"One farm family out of six wearing the Farm Bureau emblem is not enough," declared Secretary John W. Coverdale. "No less than half of all the farm people of America will join the Farm Bureau when they understand what it will do for them."

"And we expect to give every one of them a personal invitation to come in," replied Charles E. Gunnels, who is the Director of the Organization for national headquarters. "If farmers who understand this great movement will be organized to call on their neighbors and explain every phase of Farm Bureau work. Then they will invite him to sign up and bring with him the whole family—mother and the children—into the County Farm Bureau, the State Farm Bureau, and the American Farm Bureau—three in one."

It has been suggested that we make a record for the state while we are at it. The suggestion has met with the hearty approval of the farmers who have talked it over, the county officials, the town business men who are interested in seeing the farmers organized and prosperous, and all who have a pride in seeing this county lead in everything it undertakes. The state record will not be made on total membership, but on the percentage of our farmers who sign-up in the Farm Bureau campaign. All right! Let's go! as the auto-sticker said to the Farm Bureau poster.





## Come Hear The Story of The Farm Bureau

Community meetings will be held all next week during the Farm Bureau Membership Campaign. Speakers from the State and National headquarters of the Farm Bureau will be here to talk to us about Farm Bureau achievements.

Come and join us in hearing the story of Farm Bureau work—locally, in the state and nationally. Admission is free. Bring the whole family.

### Attend One or More of These Meetings

**MONDAY, AUGUST 7th—Lancaster 4:00 P. M.; Manse, 7:30 P. M.**

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 8th—Bryantville, 2:30 P. M.; Buena Vista, 7:30 P. M.**

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th—McCreary, 2:30 P. M.; Buckeye, 7:30 P. M.**

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th—Stony Point, 2:30 P. M.; Nina, 7:30 P. M.**

**FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th—Lawson's School House, 2:30 P. M.; Herring School House, 7:30 P. M.**

**SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th—Lancaster, 2:30 P. M.; Mt. Hebron School, 7:30 P. M.**

The Farm Bureau is the biggest organization of farmers the world has ever seen. The Farm Bureau is an organization of the farmers, by the farmers, for the farmers.

The Farm Bureau is a business-like service organization developed by experience to meet every problem of American agriculture that can be solved through concerted effort of farming people. It springs from the determination of farmers to bind themselves together in order to advance the business of farming, the education of the farm people, and the improvement of social life in the open country.

The Farm Bureau is builded naturally from the ground up. The County Farm Bureau is first



and most important, receiving and expending the greater share of the individual member's fee. County Farm Bureaus are joined into a State Farm Bureau Federation which serves its members in all problems of state-wide import. The State Farm Bureau Federation which serves its members in all problems affecting their interests in a nation-wide way and provides for the farm family a national voice of accomplishment.

The strength of any organization depends upon the number of loyal, enthusiastic members who work together under the urge of a common need.

Join with us in the farm cause that the Farm Bureau stands for, first, last and all the time.

**Garrard County Farm Bureau**  
Membership Campaign--August 7th to 12th



## Stand or Fall Together

by  
John F. Case

Only a united agriculture can save the farmers of America from disaster. Back in the days of the pioneer some American philosopher said this: "We must hang together or hang separately." What was true of yesterday is true of today, of tomorrow, and of all the coming years. No war-torn nation ever achieved victory. Victory was not won by the allied forces in the Great War until petty jealousies were forgotten and the several tanks marched on as one common front. The cause had been as just, the leadership of each nation as inspiring, but unity of purpose means little if victory is not won.

The strength of the American Farm Bureau Federation lies in the fact that it is a great national organization, an organization deep-seated in the hearts and homes of its million membership. But as the mightiest chain can be no stronger than its weakest link so can a national organization be no stronger than the units which when welded together compose that chain. Out of the centers has come the small which is so invaluable as the linked chain. Each State Farm Bureau Federation stands or falls as an organization made up of compact county units, which in turn are made up of compact township units, which in turn are made up of compact farm units. Break the chain by removing the link of one unit and you destroy the chain measure its effectiveness.

Those of us who have only the interests of agriculture at heart, who see no remuneration for office service, American Farm Bureau Federation, an organization which thus also offers us a just reward for a righteous cause. While we may not mind a praise from the world, while work of other great national organizations, we prize with pride the record of achievement. Yet an effort in the short space of a few years has created a monument to the American farmer. In many of its exhibitions of service, but at Washington, the American Farm Bureau has been the hands of those who have turned to us in the hall of Congress, the power onward to even greater victories.

## Organize, Oh! Organize!

Ye farmers of this county, unite!  
Organize, oh, organize!  
Its help will ever more to stand,  
Organize, oh, organize!  
For with the flag of right and need,  
In spite of clats against you holed,  
You still must feed this hungry world,  
Organize, oh, organize!

If you would come into your own,  
Organize, oh, organize!  
Or be forever overtaken,  
Organize, oh, organize!  
Yea, everywhere through this land,  
The tillers of the soil must stand,  
And be a firm, united band,  
Organize, oh, organize!

To firmly stand against each wrong,  
Organize, oh, organize!  
You only hope in union strong,  
Organize, oh, organize!  
To break the bands of slavery,  
That land you now from sea to sea,  
And from oppression to be free,  
Organize, oh, organize!

Your calling was the first on earth,  
Organize, oh, organize!  
And ever since has proved its worth,  
Organize, oh, organize!  
Then come, ye farmers, good and true,  
With good of all the world in view,  
The die is cast, it's up to you—  
Organize, oh, organize!



Heard at the Circus.

"Looky there, at the circus)—  
"Oh, for the elephant picked that pea  
nut up with his vacuum cleaner."  
—Boston Evening Transcript.

## A LA CAFETERIA

"The Farm Bureau reminds me of a cafeteria," declared one of the local members here several days ago. "It's up to you. You get whatever you go in after."

The only reason for anyone not getting his money's worth out of the Farm Bureau is if he got the mistaken impression that he could walk right in and sit down and be served. No, it's self-service. But what more could a farmer ask than an opportunity for self-service?

We don't want success in our business handed to us on a silver platter, but we do appreciate the opportunity the farm bureau gives us to help ourselves. We didn't have that opportunity when we were unorganized.

The county Farm Bureau is organized strictly along lines of service. The number of office calls and farm visits handled by the average county farm adviser during the year is amazing.

It has been the common experience of most county Farm Bureaus that it was the best farmers who took most advantage of the opportunities extended to them by the county farm bureau. It is also the leading farmers of the community who are usually willing to give up part of their time to extending some sort of service to other members.

Some county Farm Bureaus have as their slogan, "A Job For Everybody."

# THE FARMERS Supply House

All members of this firm, are members of the Federal Farm Bureau, and we are proud of it.

We always have and always will endorse every move that is good for the farmer. Over 90 per cent of our annual sales are to farmers, and the remainder are to firms and individuals supported wholly by the business they get from the farmer, so after all, every dollar we get is a farmers dollar. Good dollars they are, each worth a hundred cents in good merchandise.

We sell to the farmer, wire fencing, fence posts, gates, lumber, both dressed and rough of all kinds, shingles and metal roofing, windows, doors, sash, weights and bolts, all kinds of builder's hardware, including hinges, locks, nails, wood-working tools, and supplies. We also sell farmers their wagon and farm work harness, hoes, rakes, shovels, and post hole diggers, in fact most all kinds of farmers' supplies. When you want something Mr. Farmer, the first thing you should do is to call Hervey & Woods at Paint Lick. They take pleasure in doing something for you. We sell good quality and the price is always in line with what the farmer gets for his products when he sells.

We have some very interesting articles that are useful, and life savers for the good house-wife, oil cook stoves, kitchen cabinets, furniture, washing machine, cooking and laundry stoves, ten-wagons, and a number of most needed household necessities.

In field seeds we claim to be specialists and at all times have what you need in this line.

You are always welcome to our circle, and if we can assist you in any of your every day problems, it will be our greatest pleasure.

You have our endorsement to any movement to make better and more profitable farming.

## HERVEY & WOODS, Paint Lick, Ky

# Co-Operation

A word with a wonderful meaning. A word that should be first on the lips of every American citizen, the meaning should be taught every child.

The officers of this bank have at all time acted in co-operation with organized farmers, and used our entire facilities to aid in better farming, more profitable farming, the improvement of homes on the farms and anything and everything possible to make the farmer the leader of industry, a name to which he is much entitled.

The statement of June 30th, 1922 submitted shows to you conclusively, that the people of this vicinity appreciate the co-operation spirit of this bank and their property.

Loans (of which over 80 per cent are farmers)	\$177,468.92
Overdrafts	1,581.45
Cash and due from banks (farmers money)	26,790.32
U. S. Liberty Bonds, (farmers emergency reserve)	6,392.00
Banking House and Fixtures, (the farmers rest)	3,800.00
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>\$216,032.69</b>
Capital Stock (farmers owned)	\$ 16,000.00
Surplus and Profits, (Additional security to farmers)	32,627.43
Deposits (Over 80 per cent being that of farmers)	165,687.77
Due to banks	1,717.49
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$216,032.69</b>

We can always find time and cheerfully give it to the farmer, whether he be a large farmer or a small farmer, we stand ready to assist him, and so long as you will do for yourself, just that long will this bank aid you in every way possible and consistent with good banking.

We solicit your business and offer you 4 per cent interest on time deposits so that your savings will earn you money while you accumulate for larger undertakings.

Assuring you of our Co-operation,

PEOPLES BANK, PAINT LICK, KY.

## GOOD CURE WILL STOP HAY FIRES

Heating Process Begins as Fermentation Produced by Growth of Bacteria.

## NOT MYSTERIOUS TO CHEMIST

Danger of Spontaneous Combustion Must Be Anticipated Before Feed Is Stored—Moisture Is Controlling Factor.

The use of the term spontaneous combustion in connection with hay and stacks may be done away with almost entirely. It has been found that when properly cured, hay is not a combustible material. The United States Department of Agriculture, in its report on the spontaneous combustion of hay, states that the process of fermentation begins as soon as the hay is cut. When the hay is cut, the sap of the plant is exposed to the air, and the bacteria which are present in the hay begin to grow. This growth produces heat, and if the hay is not properly cured, the heat will build up to such an extent that it will cause the hay to catch fire.

When one of these fires breaks out, there is only one way to save the hay stack, unless it occurs without warning. It is to remove the hay from the stack as soon as possible. If the hay is not removed, the fire will spread to the surrounding hay, and the entire stack will be lost. The only way to prevent this is to cure the hay properly. This can be done by turning the hay over frequently, so that it will dry evenly. If the hay is not turned over, it will become moldy, and the mold will produce heat, which will cause the hay to catch fire.

Another way to prevent hay fires is to use a fireproof container. This can be made by using a material that is not combustible, such as concrete or brick. The hay can be stored in this container, and it will be protected from fire. This is a very effective way to prevent hay fires, but it is also very expensive. The only way to prevent hay fires is to cure the hay properly. This can be done by turning the hay over frequently, so that it will dry evenly. If the hay is not turned over, it will become moldy, and the mold will produce heat, which will cause the hay to catch fire.

Storing is Worst Thing.

When a hay or stack has become badly heated there is a strong temptation to go in and stir up the hay, but often this is the worst thing that can be done. Admitting air to the hot center of fermentation may be just the thing needed to start a fire. If it does not get in a part of the hay, it will be charred without starting a fire, and the hay will be lost. The only way to prevent this is to cure the hay properly. This can be done by turning the hay over frequently, so that it will dry evenly. If the hay is not turned over, it will become moldy, and the mold will produce heat, which will cause the hay to catch fire.

Slow combustion inside the hay can be detected by a peculiar sooty odor or by smoke that is irritating to the eyes.

Danger of spontaneous combustion is not confined to hay. It may occur in damp fodder and straw, as well as in bins of moist grain and seeds.

## CABBAGE CUTTER IS USEFUL

Garden Household Utility Made From an Old Spade—Cut Out Wedged-Shaped Portion.

A very useful cabbage cutter can be made from an old spade. In the first place, a wedge-shaped portion is cut



The Sharp Edges of the V Sever the Cabbage From Its Stalk.

from the spade, as is shown in the picture. The edges of this are then sharpened with a file.

In using the cutter, the open part is pressed against the stump of the cabbage. When this is cut through, the cabbage falls on the spade and can be moved into a cup. (See Farm and Home in Popular Science Monthly.)

## THE TOWN'S CHANCE

When this town holds a chautauque, or a lecture course, or a fair we depend upon our farmer neighbors to support it. They never fail us. Any movement that this town initiates that is for the general good is backed by our farmers. When we give a celebration, the farmers come into town and spend generously. A telephone call out on the rural lines brings the country people in to any specially good movie. An advertisement in the paper brings the families in to the department stores. If we are trying to beat a rival at baseball the farmers wear our stickers on their automobiles and advertise our town about the county. Whatever it is that will make a town a better, happier, more prosperous place in which to live, find the sanction and the moral and financial support of the farmers of this community.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the country, round about us. We promise to reciprocate. We will take an interest in issues concerning farmers.

It is our turn now to help our farmers. Such an opportunity does not come every day. We can cheer for the Farm Bureau—a farmers' organization that is sweeping the country as light dispels darkness. It is an organization through which the rural communities can grow and find themselves. As the country grows, so grows the town. We townfolk will never be richer than the outlying farms.

But even if we were never to gain from the advent of the Farm Bureau, even if it were not a selfish fact that the prosperity of the farmers means money in the pockets of every business man in this town, we owe the farmers our wholehearted support in their efforts to raise their standards of living through organization. They are our friends, they always support us in our struggle for progress.

However, the coming of the Farm Bureau does mean our own material good. The Farm Bureau fosters good roads. How many merchants have added up red on the ledger because the country roads were impassable? The Farm Bureau fosters more efficient marketing—more profits for farmers, more money to spend for things sold in this town.

The Farm Bureau teaches better production. It goes farther and demonstrates better farming. We should hasten to order our farmers every means of making production easier, safer, and more profitable in order that we may eat, to put it frankly.

We could go on naming benefits which this town and our neighboring towns will share through the increasing strength of the Farm Bureau. But let's give our right hand of help to this greatest of farmers' organizations with the unselfishness of the farmer who brings his family to town on Saturday night and writes the checks with which we pay our bills. It's up to us—right here in town.

"If I were permitted to erect a Temple of Agriculture to the home of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at some place of prominence in the corridors or chambers I would place the celebrated saying 'Knowledge is power,' and in some other portion of the structure, in a position of equal prominence, I would place the motto: 'In union there is strength.' Upon these two basic truths your whole structure must rest. Without knowledge all efforts will be fruitless; and without union the organization will fail."

"And over all there should appear the inscription that carries with it the central theme of this entire movement. 'Dedicated to the Welfare of the Farmer.'"

—Clifford Thorne

## Green Clay Walker Law And Real Estate

Money to loan on farms. List your farm for sale—privately or at auction. Office over J. W. Smith's Store.

## M. S. HATFIELD DENTIST

Office over The Garrard Bank. Phones—Office 5. Residence 376. LANCASTER, — KENTUCKY

## DR. J. J. BYRNE OPTOMETRIST

Practice limited to diagnosing and correcting defects of Eyesight by the fitting of proper glasses. DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Opposite Gilcher Hotel. Office Hours—8 to 12 and 1 to 5 p.m.

## J. A. Beazley FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Office Over National Bank. Residence Phone 3. Office Phone 27. LANCASTER, KY.

## Dr. Printus Walker VETERINARIAN.

Calls Answered Promptly. Day and Night. Phone 107. LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.



## Making the Most of Home Demonstration

THAT farm women welcome the assistance of the Home Demonstration Agents, is proved by a survey of Extension work. Membership in home extension organizations of the Farm Bureau has increased the past two years in practically every state—in many states as much as 50 per cent. All states in the North and West now have home demonstration agents reporting work in some phase of clothing, nutrition and home management.

For 1921, food preservation was a project in every state but one, health in all but two, and poultry improvement has been carried on in all of the western and middle states by Farm Bureau home demonstration agents.

The problems of food, clothing, care of children, and the general business of house-keeping confront every home-maker and every group of housekeepers in all parts of the country. The call for guidance in clothing work in 1921 was so compelling that clothing specialists were added to the state extension staffs of the agricultural colleges in a number of states.

One thousand one hundred seventeen communities are carrying on work in food selection; one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine have promoted the serving of a hot dish at noon in local schools; six hundred and three have taken up work in scientific child feeding and three hundred eighty have carried on milk feeding demonstrations. The interest in child feeding has been due to the startling statistics accumulated by Farm Bureau experts during the past few years. The



Farm Bureau home demonstration agent has been responsible for this interest and the subsequent improvements.

Great progress has been made in food preservation work, especially in meat canning with the pressure cooker. Instruction in the canning of poultry was wanted wherever it was possible. Community canning kitchens, which were closed with the Armistice, were opened in twenty-one states. Canning in the co-operative buying of canning supplies also increased.

## Filming Farm Bureau Movies

TIME was when a moving picture, to be a moving picture, must either show a man hanging over the side of a cliff with a struggling girl in his arms as a bad man shows the rope that holds them, a band of galloping Indians chased by leather-chapped cowboys, or the face of a man plastered with the softness of a custard pie.



But farmers have broken into the silver screen—just as they have taken their place in Congress. At most any theater you are likely to see a picture in which nothing else flashes on the screen but farm scenes, old homesteads, nesting on the windward side of a stately grove of locust trees, romances, all the more romantic for having happened in the country—and in short, all the alluring calls of the open country. And around all of them there is that glamour, that satisfying calmness that only comes from "down on the farm."

The above picture shows the Farm Bureau film "Spring Valley" in the process of making.

## CARGOES OF GIFT CORN SENT TO EUROPE'S STARVING CHILDREN



Heaving in her hold the first of the gift-corn donated by the farmers of America through the American Farm Bureau Federation to relieve the starving in Central Europe, the steamship *Gdansk*, of the Polish American Line, dipped her morning at the Brooklyn army docks, New York, Thursday noon, May 5, and steamed out of New York harbor on the first lap of her voyage to Danzig, Poland. No demonstration, save for the good looks of friends of her more than eight hundred passengers—mostly Poles returning to their native land—marked the sailing of the *Gdansk* on the Farmers' errand of mercy.

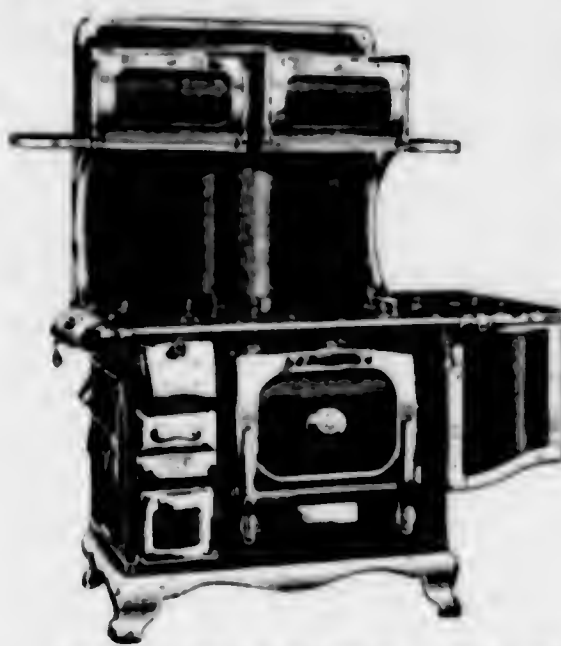
The *Gdansk's* cargo of 37,500 bushels of American grown corn in the form of corn flour, especially ground, was the first consignment of the gift-corn which the farmers of America donated to aid in the relief work in Poland and Central Europe. The flour was consigned to "P. A. Z. A. P. 1," the initials of a Polish association hard to spell but harder to pronounce. Interpreted into English they stand for the Polish Purchasing Department of Articles of First Necessity. This association will have charge of the work of distributing the corn flour to the points where help is most needed.



HE WONT JOIN THE FARM BUREAU  
HE SAYS FARMERS CANT STICK TOGETHER  
HE WANTS THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION,  
BUT IS UNWILLING TO PAY HIS SHARE  
HE'S NOT THE RIGHT KIND ANYWAY—  
LET HIM GO!

## GARRARD COUNTY FARMERS

We are offering to you the great RANGE ETERNAL at a Bargain Price.



THE RANGE ETERNAL IS A PERFECT RANGE. IN ECONOMY, BEAUTY, CONVENIENCE, LONG LIFE AND REAL SERVICE. IT'S THE RANGE THAT SHOULD BE IN YOUR KITCHEN. BUY NOW AND SAVE THE DIFFERENCE.

WE ARE GIVING AWAY FREE ONE 42 PIECE SET OF BEST QUALITY CHINAWARE WITH EACH RANGE ETERNAL.

## DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

The De Laval Separator has the world record for obtaining the most Butter-fat from your milk and saving the housewife much labor. It will pay for itself in four months.

## SPECIAL SERVICE AND SPECIAL PRICE

We will let you try one out without cost or obligation to you.

## HASELDEN BROS.

## FOREIGN MATERIALS LOWER WHEAT VALUE

May Become Mixed With Grain at Different Times.

Amount of Dockage Present at Time of Inspection and Grading is Factor of Considerable Importance to Farmer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The foreign material usually found in wheat may become mixed with the wheat while growing or with the grain at the time of thrashing or in the elevator or other place of storage during the various processes of handling or marketing. The presence of foreign material in wheat at the time of thrashing may be the result of its pure seed or of certain weather conditions that are unfavorable to the growth of wheat plants but favorable to the growth of weeds.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its work of grading wheat has found that where the seed is carefully selected, cleaned and treated before sowing and where care is exercised in cultivation and harvesting, together with careful thrashing and cleaning, there ordinarily is very little foreign material present in the grain. The foreign material in wheat is usually of such a nature as to be easily removed by the process of cleaning and grading. This foreign material is usually of such a nature as to be easily removed by the process of cleaning and grading. This foreign material is usually of such a nature as to be easily removed by the process of cleaning and grading.

Under the Federal Wheat Grading Law, a detailed description of how certain amounts of the grade of wheat, known as the foreign material, may be removed from the wheat by the process of cleaning and grading. This foreign material is usually of such a nature as to be easily removed by the process of cleaning and grading.

## SMALL CAR HAULED LUMBER

Where No Wagon or Truck of Necessary Length Was Available Light Auto Does Trick

A load of 200 ft. lumber was to be required and no wagon or truck of the necessary length was available. The operation shows how the job



How a Light Automobile and a Hand Truck Were Made to Do the Work of a Long Wagon in Hauling a Load of Lumber

was done with a light automobile and a hand truck borrowed from a grocery. The rope from the rear axle of the car to the hand truck pulled the load while the rope around the rear end of the lumber held the truck off the ground. Edwin L. Camp, Threshing Park, Calif., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## HENS NEED ANIMAL PROTEIN

Poultry Must Have Meat of Some Kind to Produce Eggs. No Matter How Much Vegetable Given.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Those who have not turned to experience are apt to conclude, from the eggs of hens, that protein is a protein whether it grows inside a hen or upon a plant. But not all proteins are alike and they do not produce like results when taken into the hen's body. In a general way, animal proteins and vegetable proteins are alike in that both are nitrogenous, but when the hen begins to make them into eggs she finds there are important differences that cannot be overcome. But she must have animal proteins in some amount, no matter how much of the other kind is available. High vegetable-protein feeds can replace some of the meat food to advantage, but not more than one-fourth to one-half of it.

Tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture show that of the high vegetable-protein feeds cottonseed meal is the best for egg production. Decemint comes next, followed by soybean meal and velvet bean meal. In making up a mash no more than one-fourth of it should be cottonseed meal, as the use of more cuts down the egg yield materially and may affect the quality of the eggs, producing spots and blotches on the yolks which make them look bad. Other vegetable-protein feeds that may be used to advantage are gluten and linseed meal.

## ALFALFA USED FOR PASTURE

Care Should Be Taken Not to Graze When Tender Shoots Are First Appearing.

Alfalfa should not be grazed when only the young tender shoots are first appearing, for the crowns are liable to be permanently injured and the alfalfa killed. It should never during the season be pastured down very close and will do better if permitted to grow enough so that at least one cutting of hay may be taken each season.

## FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

## STANFORD FAIR

ASSOCIATION

STANFORD, - - - KENTUCKY



Conducted By Caswell Saufley Post 18

of American Legion

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,

AUGUST 9-10-11, 1922

\$2,500 IN PREMIUMS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lynn Davis, Prest. H. C. Davis, Secty.



# OFFICERS OF LIVE STOCK CO-OPS



THE farmers cooperative live stock marketing plan is built from the ground up. The individual live stock producers of the Nation constitute the foundation. Producers are strongly urged to join the local cooperative live stock shipping associations. However, if for any reason they do not find it to their advantage to do so, they may still avail themselves of the selling at cost feature by consigning their stock direct to a Producers' Live Stock Commission Association that is owned and controlled by live stock producers themselves.

## FARMERS ARE MARKETING THEIR OWN LIVE STOCK

Launch National Cooperative Plan to Establish Commission Companies at All Terminal Markets

GOOD BY! glared live stock markets! The live stock farmer is to lose his worries over the marketing of his product in the best advantage with the formation of the new National Live Stock Producers' Association which came into being at a meeting held in Chicago on November 10, 1921.

Like the U. S. Grain Growers, the farmers cooperative grain marketing body, this organization of forward-looking live stock farmers, for the protection of their own interest and that of the public, was organized in the largest of live stock cities. The practical influence on the marketing points has made the producers' business a gamble with the odds always against him. There has been no stability about the stockman's earnings, largely because of the uncertainty of the market and, by the time the commission man takes care of themselves, he is usually out of financial loss.

It was the live stock producers of the country last year estimated \$28,640,000 in commissions for the handling of their products in the sixty-two markets of the United States. According to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the shipments for the year were 14,000,000 cattle, 1,400,000 horses, 11,000,000 sheep, 24,000,000 pigs. The farmers raised them and fed them and bore all the marketing loss.

### Cut Charges in Half

By using commission it has been determined that these commission charges can be sliced in half. Non-producers then fattened their pocket books to the extent of at least half the amount of \$14,000,000. \$7,000,000 for handling the stock. Does this not represent a great saving? Who should the producer not see this bill of his commission being paid by his business handled at the hands of a man representing him? It is an integral part.

And an excess of handling charges by the old live commission firms is not all. There have been many other harmful features of the present system of live stock marketing from the standpoint of the producer. One of the most important of these is the uncertainty of getting adequate prices. Many a farmer ships his stock expecting to obtain prices current at the date of shipment. He often fails because the same prices current that inspired him to ship had the same effect on thousands of other shippers, and the consequence was a glutted market and falling prices.

### To Stabilize Prices

The important questions were how to overcome all these injustices and stabilize prices. The answer apparently lay in national cooperation—but who was going to take the initiative in bringing it about?

J. R. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and his associates had their eyes to the ground for many months and saw the justice of the complaints of their live stock producer members. In fact several members of the Board of Directors were growers themselves. Mr. Howard called a meeting of various farm and live stock organiza-

tions in Chicago, July 24 and 25, 1920. The meeting was an earnest and thorough one. Live stock stockmen were present and every angle of the situation was discussed. Immediate action was deemed necessary and President Howard was requested to call a live stock conference for an early date.

### Met in Chicago

The conference met in response to President Howard's call in Chicago and its deliberations were marked with splendid enthusiasm. The meeting had scarcely adjourned when the exchange men began to demonstrate their desire to clear their skirts of any and all charges. Their attempts to justify themselves and their methods did not interfere, however, with the development of the live stock producers' plan. At the Chicago Live Stock

exchange a large sum of money was raised and a publicity writer employed to direct pointed attacks on the effort. As instructed by the meeting of October 8, President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation, appointed a committee of 14 to investigate these live stock market problems and work out a producer's plan for the cooperative marketing of live stock. The members of this committee were chosen because of their extensive experience and their constructive ability. They were:

### The Committee

Harry E. Peale, Mount Sterling, Ohio; W. J. Carmichael, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Toebel, Manhattan, Kans.; C. E. Collins, Fort Carson, Colo.; E. H. Cunningham, Ames, Iowa; Howard M. Jones, Clarkburg, W. Va.; C. H. Gustafson, Lincoln, Neb.; S. P. Houston, Malta Bend, Mo.; John R. Kendrick, Sheridan, Wyo.; W. A. McKerrow, St. Paul, Minn.; H. W. Mumford, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Skinner, Lafayette, Ind.; I. M. Anderson, Fargo, N. Dakota; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Iowa; O. L. Wolff, Ottawa, Kans.

Nine alternates were appointed to replace the members of the committee unable to serve. They were: John C. Brown, Indiana; James Clements, Wisconsin; A. H. Cook, Montana; W. S. Tiersa, Illinois; John M. Fyvald, Iowa; C. H. Hyde, Oklahoma; E. T. Lancaster, Texas; W. H. Peck, Ohio; and James E. Peole, Chicago market reporter.

Dr. George Livingston, chief of the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was appointed an advisory member of the committee. He was faithful in attending the meetings and made many valuable suggestions to the committee. Mr. Cook resigned from the committee and J. R. Scott, of Leavenworth, was appointed in his place. Mr. Howard, as the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was an ex-officio member of the committee.

### Down To Business

The committee got right down to business and organized with C. H. Gustafson

as chairman, A. Sykes, vice-chairman, and Professor H. W. Mumford as secretary-treasurer. Appointed January 3, 1921, its first meeting February 23 and 24.

These men who undertook to formulate plans for the relief of the live stock producers represented every important interest in the live stock business in the United States. More than half of the members represented the live stock group of states with its cattle, hog and sheep-raising industry. Other members represented the great ranges of the west and southwest, the feeder industry of the Northwest and the growing business of the East.

After months of study and investigation, the Committee of 14 reported to the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation that it was ready to make its report and asked that a National Live Stock Conference be called. This conference was called on November 10, 1921, and the report of the Live Stock Marketing Committee presented. It was unanimously adopted with the addition of only a single amendment and that was of very minor importance. Delegates from fifteen states representing all of the important farm and live stock organizations in the United States pledged their aid to the early establishment of the cooperative program.

### The Cardinal Features

The cardinal features of the plan provide for the cooperative marketing of hogs, cattle and sheep by the farmers themselves, cooperative live stock commission companies, or associations of terminal stockmen, terminal stockmen and feeder companies, cooperative shipping associations and a National Live Stock Producers' Association. The cooperative commission companies are to function much as the old live companies, with the essential difference that commission rates will be established on a cost basis. Regular commission rates are charged, but where service can be rendered for less than existing rates, the balance is related to the patrons on a patronage dividend basis.

The funds for the establishment of the terminal commission association and the allied stocker and feeder companies come from memberships added to cooperative live stock shipping associations and to individuals. One membership entitles members to participate in the benefits of both the terminal commission association and the National Live Stock Producers' Association. The member of an terminal commission association is also entitled to business with and share patronage dividends of any other terminal commission association, which he may patronize.

### Only Raisers Eligible

Only live stock raisers eligible for membership. The membership fee for members of stock producers not members of a cooperative shipping association or a cooperative live stock shipping association who ship their stock to market is \$10. The minimum membership fee for a cooperative live stock shipping association is \$100. After the association does a business of fifty cars or less annually. An association shipping more than fifty cars annually pays \$10 cents for each car in addition to the first fifty cars. The amount of business determining membership will be reckoned on the 1921 business, and payment of fees will be the burden to live stock raisers. As soon as such conditions and resources have been arranged, the membership fees will be returned.

The Board of Directors of the National Live Stock Producers' Association will be composed of the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Executive Committee of the National Live Stock Producers' Association.

Harry E. Peale, Mount Sterling, Ohio; J. R. Scott, Leavenworth, Mo.; J. C. Brown, Indiana; James Clements, Wisconsin; A. H. Cook, Montana; W. S. Tiersa, Illinois; John M. Fyvald, Iowa; C. H. Hyde, Oklahoma; E. T. Lancaster, Texas; W. H. Peck, Ohio; and James E. Peole, Chicago market reporter.

### Officers Elected

The first of the first meeting, on December 23, 1921, at which the following officers were elected: J. C. Brown, Mount Sterling, Mo., President; J. R. Scott, Leavenworth, Mo., Vice-President; J. H. Skinner, Lafayette, Ind., Secretary; J. H. Skinner, Lafayette, Ind., Treasurer.

The National Board of Directors at their first meeting, held at once the establishing of cooperative live stock commission companies at St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, and to seek arrangements with terminal cooperative commission companies already established at other markets whereby all will unite under the National Plan.

### St. Louis First

The first of the terminal commission associations to be organized under the National Plan was the Producers' Live Stock Commission Association at the National Stockyards at St. Louis, Illinois. It opened for business on January 2nd and at the end of the seventh week of business reached first place among the fifty commission firms doing business on that market. All of the live stock of the company are farmers who live in the territory contributing to the first St. Louis market and the company has put away a surplus of each week out of their earnings. These earnings will be patronage dividend back to the members as the company operates on a cost basis. Prices which its customers have received for their stock are on an average higher than the average that the producers have paid and the large profits are being paid from them on the same basis as they buy from other commission firms.

Before the St. Louis office opened for business there were cooperative commission companies operating at St. Paul, Minn.; Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Joseph, Mo.; and at Sioux City, Ia.

### An Older Company

The St. Paul company opened for business on August 8th and at the end of three months had received more shipments than any other firm on the St. Paul market had received in the entire ten months in 1921. On January 19 this company declared a 25 per cent patronage dividend which amounted to more than

## FARMERS IN CONVENTION

A Little Story of a Meeting in Chicago

Time—March, 1920.  
Place—The Gold Room in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago.

Prisoners—Farmers.  
There is really nothing remarkable about a meeting of farmers. It stories had been written about every meeting at which farmers had been the only ones present the entire LaSalle hotel would not be large enough to hold them all.

But it was significant that, in the second largest city in the United States and in one of the busiest centers of that city, the farmers from over the entire country should be convened to discuss the problems of the farm.

And even more significant than the setting, the men present, and the time, were the things that took shape during the meeting, for it was at this meeting that the American Farm Bureau Federation was born. Twenty-eight organized states with a membership of 456,000 formally ratified the constitution of the national organization and went on record as having made for themselves an organization which would do for the farmers collectively what they could never hope to accomplish individually.

In short, the farmers had organized. When the second annual convention was held in December, 1920, in Indianapolis, 40 states had become members and the paid-up membership was 744,401.

This third annual convention, in Atlanta, Ga., in November, 1921, reflected the interest that had been aroused by the organization and its powerful potential influence was decidedly evident. There were now 46 states in the American Farm Bureau, and 967,279 members. Things were not so much in the future as at the other conventions. Actual accomplishments that meant dollars and cents to the farmer were proudly recited.

Legislative measures which had been sponsored and backed by the Farm Bureau were held up as justification of farmer organization and proof of its efficiency.

Farmers had at last made for themselves an organization which was being run in a businesslike manner and which could show results at a time when results were most needed.

And so after all while the meeting at Chicago was significant, it was not to be mistaken for the farmers of the United States were only coming into their own. And they had found it entirely to their liking.

## "Jim and John"

"Howdy, Jim."  
"Howdy, John."

And that's about all there is to it when a member of the Farm Bureau from—well anywhere—meets the President and Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Jim" is President and his last name is Howard.

"John" is Secretary and his last name is Toebel.

Both are Iowa farmers who have been chosen to head this new organization of farmers which has been so much in the spotlight lately. We tell about them in particular for they are typical of the better farmers of the American Farm Bureau Federation. They are all farmers, some are substantial farmers, all of the best of the type that have made the success of the Farm Bureau. They are men of the highest character and they are men of the highest ability.

Jim Howard was born and raised on a Iowa farm. After leaving school he went to work for a time, but he always kept his hand at farming. He was one of the first to see the need for a new organization of farmers and he was one of the first to see the need for a new organization of farmers.

John Toebel was born and raised on a Iowa farm. He gave up his education to become a farmer. He was one of the first to see the need for a new organization of farmers and he was one of the first to see the need for a new organization of farmers.

They both have glassed the situation of the farmers of the United States. They have seen the need for a new organization of farmers and they have seen the need for a new organization of farmers. They have seen the need for a new organization of farmers and they have seen the need for a new organization of farmers.

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## Beechwood Stock Farm

Breeders of Pure Bred

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

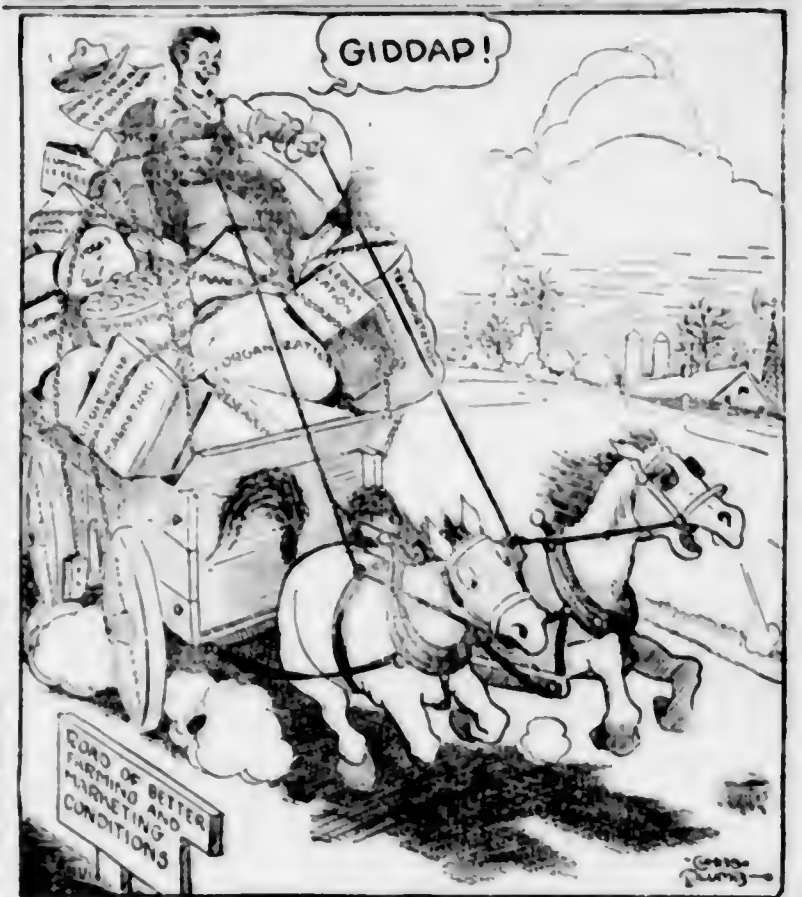


Special offer of weanling pigs, either sex. Gilts open or bred.

Z. T. Rice & Son

Buckeye Pike

Lancaster, Ky.



## BUICK

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COOPER TIRES AND BATTERIES  
AND LEE TIRES

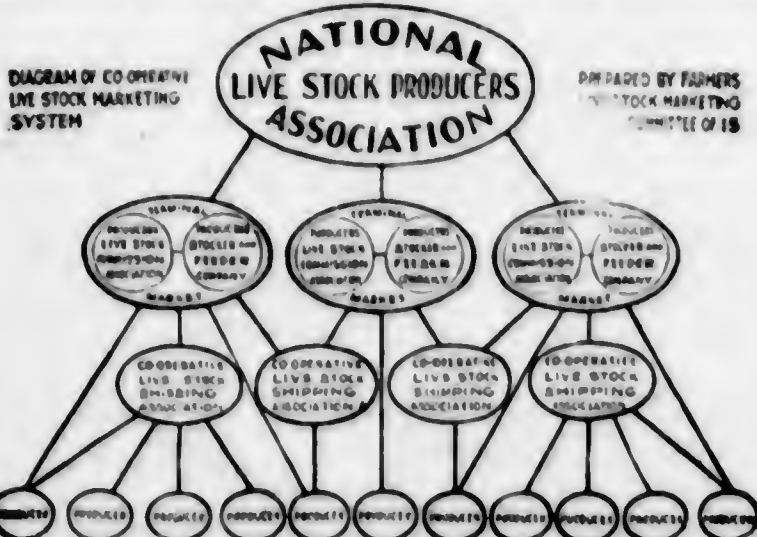


Courteous treatment, best mechanics and Battery repair experts.

Conn and Conn

Phone 66

Lancaster, Ky.





"Are you sure you have shown me all the principal parts of this car?" asked the poor prospective purchaser. "Yes, indeed, all the main ones," returned the dealer. "Well, then, where is the compass?" "Tom told me that was one of the ugliest things about a car," *American Legion Weekly*.

**MOST MILES  
per DOLLAR**

# Firestone

**GUM-DIPPED CORDS**  
*-and Their High Mileage Records*

The high mileage records of Firestone Cords continue to emphasize the fact that Firestone methods are different and better. These records, steadily increasing in number and in mileage totals, justify the Firestone contention that there is one best way to build tires.

Among the primary sources of Firestone extra mileage is double gum-dipping—the saturation of the cord plies in a vat of liquid gum—thus coating each cord and virtually eliminating internal heat and friction.

Another is Firestone air bag curing, with its 200 pound pressure, which places every cord accurately and equalizes the tension.

By blending the rubbers of different plantations and types, and by tempering it before mixing, Firestone men add still more mileage.

Many' coil tires are good—a few are better—Firestone users say one is best.

Those who have already experienced Firestone mileage, have stopped shopping and experimenting—they have made these cords standard equipment. Investigate your friends' success with Firestone Cords—and buy your next tire accordingly. Come in and get your share of extra mileage.

	FABRIC	
22 x 8 Oldfield "999"	\$7.99	22 x 8 1/2 \$8.99
22 x 8 1/2 Oldfield "999"	\$9.99	22 x 9 1/2 \$10.99
	CORD	
22 x 8 1/2 Regular Blue	\$6.99	
22 x 8 1/2 Extra Blue	\$7.99	
22 x 9 1/2 Regular Blue	\$7.99	
22 x 9 1/2 Extra Blue	\$8.99	



## SOIL-IMPROVING CROP FOR USE IN PECAN ORCHARDS IS NEEDED



Typical Field Specimens of Native Pecans Growing in Southern Indiana.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many important problems in growing and marketing pecans are confronting the growers.

Until recently the most experienced growers of pecans have considered the crop to be an excellent summer cover crop for use in their orchards, but, says the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been found that this crop is a favorite host plant of the southern green plant bug or "stink bug," which attacks the immature nuts and by perforating the soft shell with its proboscis, reaches and injures the tender kernel. With a subsequent growth and development of the nuts there arise at the points of perforation definite areas of damaged tissue in the kernel, possessing a bitter or astringent taste, and commonly designated as "kernel spot." Large quantities of the finest nuts were greatly reduced in consequence.

A substitute soil-improving crop for growing in pecan orchards is therefore needed. Among the promising things are leguminous bush velvet beans and soy beans. So far as is known the bush velvet bean is not a host plant for the bug, and the bush velvet bean and the soy bean are not supposed to be attacked by this insect. Bush velvet beans are increasing in popularity as a cover crop in this section and may be the solution of the problem. As yet, there is little practical experience in determining the suitability of these cover crops in pecan orchards, and their efficiency in controlling the "stink bug." Growers who use either bush velvet beans or soy beans as cover crops should carefully inspect their crops at the end of the season to determine whether the percentage of nuts with kernel spot is satisfactorily reduced on the acres in which these crops are grown in comparison with the same variety where no cover crops are used. These are important problems on which the growers themselves can assist in securing trustworthy information.

### Plan to Destroy "Stink Bug"

It has been suggested that the "stink bug" feeds only on seed pods. If this is true, crops such as the velvet bean, which are late in maturity, seed pods could be grown for a summer cover crop and turned under or cut up with other harrows in early October after the pods are ready to harvest. In this way the insect probably could be destroyed and the ground left in good condition for the next harvest. Growers and experimenters are expected to obtain valuable information on these crops during the coming season.

Another important problem is that

of unproductive orchards. Some of these orchards were planted on very poor soil, and for the worst of these the only apparent alternative is that of replanting. Other orchards do not produce well because the trees were planted too close together, and are now fully crowded. For these it appears that the most effective remedy would be that of removing the alternate trees, pruning those remaining, and of improving the fertility of the soil. For orchards composed of seedling trees, or inferior varieties, topworking is the solution.

### To Build Up Industry.

In large cultivating districts within the pecan range, yet beyond the limits of successful culture of southern varieties, the question is how to build up the orcharding industry, and how to extend its range. In regions in which the species is indigenous the first question is that of finding new varieties suitable for planting. The native forest and field specimens should be examined for trees bearing desirable nuts in sufficient quantity to be profitable. Scions from such trees should be used for topworking the inferior seedlings. Small wild seedlings can be worked over to desirable sorts by customary nursery methods. Some common mistakes made in attempting to topwork trees are: Using those that are too old, cutting off branches that are too close, pruning too severely at the outset, thus attempting to do too much in a single season, topworking trees planted too close together, and topworking trees standing in one of the way places where it will never be possible to give them good care.

The development of the nut-cracking industry should help the pecan into a 12 months of the year market, and give employment to labor during otherwise idle months.

The kernels of the pecan contain a large percentage of oil which is quite as sensitive to temperature changes as is butter. In order that the shelled meats, as well as the unshelled nuts, may be kept in prime condition for the longest possible period it is necessary that the nuts be dried before they are packed or prepared for shipment, and that the product be kept in a cool, well-ventilated place during the winter months. As soon as winter weather comes these products should be packed in cool storage at a temperature between 30 and 35 degrees. In the shipping of nuts there is considerable waste in the form of shells and broken meats. Growers and buyers are trying to find uses for these products, such as fertilizer, tanning material, and fuel.

## POISON BAITS WILL KILL OFF CUTWORMS

White Arsenic or Paris Green  
Will Prove Efficient.

Insects Are Especially Fond of Tomatoes, Cabbage, Lettuce and Other Vegetables—They Are Voracious Feeders.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cutworms can readily be controlled by the use of poisoned bait. The United States Department of Agriculture has demonstrated. This is the way to prepare and apply the poison.

To one bushel of dry bran add one pound of white arsenic or paris green, and mix thoroughly into a mush with four gallons of water, in which has been stirred one-half pint of sorghum or other cheap molasses. This amount will be sufficient to treat four or five acres of cultivated crops. After the mush has stood for several hours scatter it in heaps of about the size of a mud cake over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear. Put it about the bases of the plants which have been set out. Apply the mush late in the day, so as to leave the poison in place around the plants before night, when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time if necessary.

Cutworms destroy hundreds of thousands, even millions of dollars' worth of crops every year throughout the United States. They especially attack tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and other vegetables that have been started under glass and transplanted. Cutworms sometimes appear in great numbers in the spring and early summer, and frequently do severe injury before their ravages are noticed.

Their method of attack is to cut off the young plants near the ground. They are of large size and are voracious feeders, capable of destroying many plants in a single night. Often they cut down more than they can devour.

## MAKING BROWN ALFALFA HAY

Very Similar to Silage and Some Feeders Think It Is Superior to Green as Feed.

Ordinary feed-grade alfalfa hay is a bright green color, but sometimes when moisture conditions are right, such hay results in a brown or black hay that is very similar to silage. It has a pleasant odor, is very palatable to live stock, and some feeders think it is superior to green hay in feeding value. This kind of hay results from putting up the alfalfa when it is moist or less green. Most of it is the result of accident rather than intent, as definite efforts to make it have generally resulted in failure and a great deal of loss. Certain conditions, however, are essential in making brown hay. It should be put up in good-sized shocks, as it molds and cures to such an extent in small loose stacks that it is not fit for feed.

Recent reports that have been collected from different alfalfa-growing areas, the United States Department of Agriculture concludes that good brown alfalfa hay is equal or somewhat superior in palatability to good feed-grade hay, but not superior to it in feeding value. The method of making would be important could it be depended upon for saving hay in all cases where there is so much rain fall that it is difficult to cure the hay in the field. Because of danger from spontaneous combustion it is not advisable to try to make brown hay in large or heavy stacks.

Agencies for alfalfa hay are

Agencies for alfalfa hay are the United States Department of Agriculture, which has a list of alfalfa growers in each State, and the National Alfalfa Association, which has a list of alfalfa buyers in each State.

## COLLEGES TEACH ECONOMICS

Many Institutions Include Studies in Marketing, Cooperation and Management.

Agricultural colleges in 15 States are giving courses in agricultural economics and allied subjects this year. In a number of States the courses include studies in marketing, cooperation, farm management, and commercial economy. The United States Department of Agriculture is watching the movement with interest.

## BANK OF BRYANTSVILLE

Capital \$15,000

Surplus \$12,000

"THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE"

Bryantville, Ky.

# CRESCENT HILL STOCK FARM

WHERE the HAMPSHIRE HOG is BRED and RAISED

PURE BRED JERSEY CATTLE, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS AND BOURBON RED TURKEYS  
HERD BOARS: LANCASTER LAD, TIPTON MODEL, SILVER LAD. BLOOD LINES INCLUDE SILKO, LOOK-OUT, TIPTON, HOOSIER BOY and GENERAL ALLEN, JR.



We have been in the Hampshire business for a number of years, in fact were one of the first to introduce them in Garrard county and since that time have been engaged in perfecting our herd—building it up and improving it until we are confident of our ground, when we say we have one of the best herds of Hampshires in the State.

Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**Crescent Hill Stock Farm**

Haselden & Aldridge, Props.

Lancaster,

Kentucky.

## The Getaway of Big Bill

By AUSTIN FLEET

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

Big Bill was not the man to shrink from facing the music, but to die for a murder committed by that little rat Giovanni was an impossible proposition to be placed in.

He had been framed, and he had never had a chance to put the guilt where it belonged. He had been miles away from the scene of old Merrillum's murder.

Kate Harris had framed him. But Kate had religion—sometimes. If Kate confessed—that was his only chance, as he lay on his cot in the condemned cell and saw men after men of his predecessors start for the death chamber with a wave of the hand and a cheery goodbye to his fellows in the adjacent cells.

He had told Father Lucas about Kate. Father Lucas had not believed him. Yet he could have extracted a confession from the perjured woman. Father Lucas regarded Big Bill as an impatient sinner. Big Bill hated him.

That was why he had no compunctions about what he had planned. He had been a refractory prisoner, and as a condemned man, he had been humored. If Big Bill chose to spend all his days juddled up in his thinkers, the warden was not going to hate him for it, with two days before the execution.

Big Bill was waiting for Father Lucas at dead of night. He had told the warden he wanted to confess something—something important and urgent. Big Bill knew Father Lucas would come.

The guard unlocked his cell, strode to his bed, and touched him on the shoulder. "Father Lucas is here, Bill," he said.

A moment later the black-robed figure of the priest entered the cell. The cell door clicked. Big Bill got up.

"You wanted to see me?" asked Father Lucas.

Bill maneuvered round him. "Yes, father," he answered, and the blow that followed went home to just the place Bill had tapped so often in the prize ring. Father Lucas dropped unconscious across the bed.

In an incredibly short time Big Bill had stripped off Father Lucas's black gown and arrayed himself in it. He drew the blankets about the unconscious form. He took the father's crucifix. He waited.

Would Father Lucas recover consciousness before the guard looked in? Those moments were agony. And the unconscious man was already beginning to stir. Then, to his intense relief, Bill heard the guard's step outside, and tapped on the door.

"You're through early, Father," the guard began; and, at the sight of Bill's face he started. The next instant a staggering blow had stretched him prone on the cell floor, and Big Bill had the keys and had locked the door.

Bill's eyes went little to him—for a few moments, anyway. Occasionally a Southern prisoner, Italian or Scottish, lost his head. Hysterical outbreaks were not so rare that the guards would come rushing to the spot. Big Bill walked steadily along the dimly lit corridor.

A guard came hurrying along. Big Bill averted his face. The guard passed without noticing him. Father Lucas was a familiar figure in the penitentiary.

Bill walked into the warden's office. The warden, seated inside, did not even glance up as the black-robed figure passed. Bill reached the gate of the prison. It was now or never. A guard stood on duty there, with his loaded rifle. Big Bill had never seen his face as a matter of fact, the man attended the short-term part of the penitentiary. If he did not know the man, it was probable that the man would take him for an assistant confessor.

He looked at him. "Going out, Father?" he asked. "Your pass, please."

Big Bill was nonplussed only for an instant. Then he put his hand into his gown and pulled out a paper. The guard looked at it in a puzzled way.

He was still barring the gate. At that instant Big Bill heard shouts behind him. Men came running—the warden and the guard, and behind them, the figure of Father Lucas.

He leaped at the sentry, grasped the warden by the neck, and struggled for the key. Next instant he was borne down under a heap of men. He ceased to struggle.

"You fool!" It was the warden speaking. He was waving the paper that Big Bill had taken from the priest's gown. "Read, if you've got eyes in your head, Bill!"

Big Bill read with incredulity. He turned his pleading eyes on Father Lucas.

"Kate has confessed to me," said Father Lucas. "Giovanni has been arrested. You may be free, but—Pve got a better punch than yours, Bill, and if you do get out I'm going to teach it to you."

### Ancient and Modern Rings.

The main difference between ancient and modern rings is in the use of jewels. Early rings were merely made of the materials, the hoop was heavy and ornamented. Later the stones began to be used, set in the material, but merely as an additional ornament to the gold. Then the precious stone became more and more important, until nowadays the setting is subordinated to the stone.



## ACID SOILS FOR CRANBERRY CROP

Extension Workers Discuss Advantages and Drawbacks of Industry in United States.

### PREPARATION IS EXPENSIVE

All Trees and Roots Must Be Removed From Marsh and Burned, and the Fields Graded, Ditched, Diked and Sanded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cranberry culture is recommended as a profitable industry under suitable conditions and in certain climates by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. At a recent conference of extension workers the possibilities, advantages and drawbacks in cranberry growing were discussed.

The bulk of the present cranberry crop is grown on the acid soils and peat bogs of Massachusetts, parts of New Jersey, and New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, and near the mouth of the Columbia river in Washington and Oregon. Some cranberries are also grown in the mountain districts in Virginia and West Virginia.

#### Preparation Expensive Process.

Preparation of the land for cranberry growing is an expensive process. All trees and roots have to be removed from the marsh and burned, and the fields graded, ditched, diked and sanded. Before the war, swamp land could thus be cleared and prepared for about \$200 to \$300 per acre. At present prices of labor and materials, this work will cost anywhere from \$300 to \$1,200.

The ground must be suitably located and prepared carefully because it is important to have a good water supply and good drainage facilities. The water is also used for controlling insect enemies. It is necessary to have a reservoir from which the bog can be flooded. In New Jersey some growers say that leaving some woods in the bog is not objectionable as they supply shade for the plants. In Wisconsin Indians from the reservation pick the berries. In New Jersey thousands of Italians come out to do the picking. In Massachusetts Portuguese do most of the work.

#### Ward Off Pests and Diseases.

It is essential that the cranberry grower be prepared to ward off insects and diseases, both of which are very destructive. In New Jersey, where conditions are favorable for the development of certain fungous diseases, proper spraying with bordeaux mixture was found to control the disease and is generally practiced.

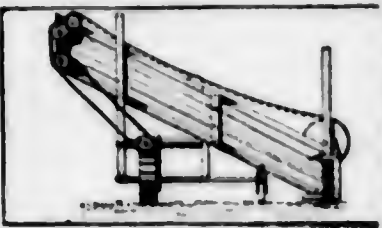
Ordinarily, the price of cranberries per barrel is from \$4 to \$10, although during the past year as much as \$40 per barrel was obtained for small lots. The number of barrels produced per acre ranges anywhere from 15 or 20 to 100 or sometimes 200. A reasonable expectation under good conditions and management, however, would be from 35 to 40 barrels per acre.

### ELEVATOR FOR HAY OR GRAIN

Invention of Idaho Man Intended to Take Product From Rack and Deliver to Wagon.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a hay elevator, the invention of J. J. Huston of Huston, Idaho, says:

An object of the invention is to provide a side-delivering hay elevator in which the hay or grain is taken from a side delivery rack device and delivered to a wagon.



A Rear Elevation of the Device.

ered without waste to a wagon. Another object is to provide an elevator in which a pair of endless drapers are used to take and convey the load laterally in direction of travel and dump the same into a delivery wagon or receptacle.

### KEEP YOUNG FOWL GROWING

Profits Depend Largely on Correct Supply of Material—Standard Missouri Ration.

Feeding the growing chick correctly is absolutely essential, both to the improvement of the laying flock and to the profitable growth of the cockerels for sale as broilers. The necessity for liberal quantities of animal protein in the ration is urgent, says T. S. Townsend of the Missouri College of Agriculture, because the growing chicks are developing muscle and feathers which require large quantities of animal protein.

The standard Missouri ration for growing chicks includes the same mash as for laying hens; that is, a mixture of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts and 50 pounds of tankage. In addition to this the growing chick should receive cracked corn and whole wheat or kafir, both the grain and the mash being provided in self-feeding hoppers.

# Bargain Gates

ARE

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## BATSON'S CASH STORE

Lancaster, Kentucky.

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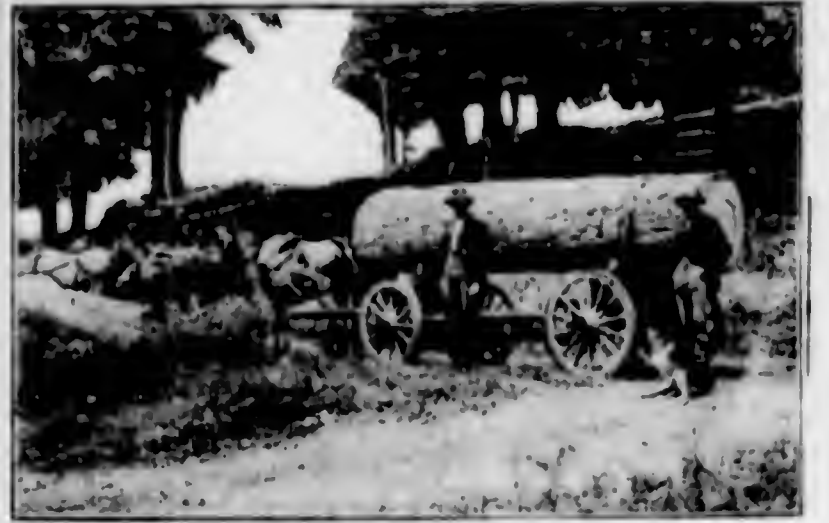
"Sad" biscuits and "soggy" bread will put any stomach out of business in time.

The best remedy—or preventative—is to use only a pure and high grade flour, such as the wonderful **GLEN LILY** brand that we are now making.

And you will find all of our foodstuffs on a par with this flour that is causing so much favorable comment.

## GARRARD MILLING CO.

## LEARN OF MARKET CONDITIONS BEFORE DISPOSING OF TIMBER



Logging One's Own Timber Gives Profitable Employment to Farmer and His Teams.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Woodland owners many times are confronted with the problem of when to sell standing timber and when to cut it for use on the farm.

Experience has demonstrated that in some localities it unquestionably pays the farmer better at all times to sell, particularly the more valuable kinds of wood. For example, in the central hardwood region farmers sell their select yellow poplar trees profitably and with the money buy and haul back to the farm for distances of from four to eight miles southern pine siding for their houses and barns. On the other hand, there are too often instances where one finds choice white oak of the best quality, suitable for veneer or furniture stock sawed up into posts for the farm.

#### Keep in Touch With Market.

It would be well for the owner to keep in touch with market conditions, so he may market his product to the best advantage. With rarely an exception the timber is not dying, decaying or "going back" by fungus or insect attack at the rapid rate alleged by buyers, who, obviously, desire to buy as cheaply as possible. Unless it is overmature it is increasing yearly in volume and value.

Cutting during the early period of growth, says the United States Department of Agriculture, often represents a real sacrifice in financial returns. The approximate age at which trees should be cut in order to obtain the highest returns a year is very different for different species. Thus cottonwood, ash, hickory and yellow poplar become commercially valuable at much earlier ages than white oak and black walnut.

When other farm work is least pressing many farmers find it probable to turn their attention to estimating, measuring, cutting, marketing and selling their timber. Spare help and time to supervise the work make the winter a favorable season for this. It is easier to haul logs on the snow than over ordinary roads, and the logs are less liable than at any other time of the year to deteriorate quickly through attacks of insects or fungi.

#### Best Method of Selling.

The choice of methods of selling depends largely upon the kind of timber and the owner's knowledge of its value, his past experience and the condition of the market. Timber products are sold either in the standing tree or in a more or less roughly manufactured condition. Except when sold by the lot or lump, sales are based upon a measure by log scale or timber tally or upon individual count of units of designated size or character.

Timber sold by the lot, lump, or tract is either "lumped off" to include a designated tract or sold on an acreage basis. This method has prevailed over all others, particularly in the rougher and less settled districts. As a rule it is strongly favored by the purchaser because in such a transaction his better knowledge of both timber yields and values gives him an advantage over the average owner. Many examples of the surprise by the owner of a large share of the value of the timber can be found in nearly any wooded region. On account of greater competition among purchasers and a better understanding on the part of the owners of timber values, sales of standing timber by the lot or lump are now being made with better profit than formerly.

In using this method it is very important, in advance of the sale, first to secure a good estimate of the quantity, quality and unit value of each kind of product in the stand, then to get bids from as many buyers as possible, and, finally, to have an agreement clearly specifying the restrictions in regard to the manner and amount of cutting so as not to impair the producing power of the forest. The sale may include only trees above a specified minimum diameter, or such trees as have been previously marked by the owner for cutting. When properly safeguarded, this becomes one of the safest and most satisfactory of all methods of selling and should receive full consideration when sales are contemplated.

#### Place Restrictions.

Selling by lump eliminates the anxiety and misunderstandings attending sales by log-scale measurement. If competition is keen, it is likely that nearly or quite the full value of the timber will be reached in the bids. By this method, however, the owner foregoes the opportunity of profitable employment for himself and his teams which he would have if he logged the material and sold it after hauling it to the mill or shipping point.

Unless restricted by the terms of

the agreement, the buyer usually cuts very closely. Selling by the lot is therefore a good method to use where the owner intends to clear the land for other uses. But if the land is to be kept in timber, the owner should include provisions in the contract of sale to retain the young vigorous growing timber and provide for a future crop. The importance of care in cutting on account of its effect upon succeeding growth and production of the stand can hardly be overstated.

## GAS-TAR TREATMENT PROTECTS CONCRETE

Bureau of Public Roads Gives Results of Tests.

Fluid By-Product of Artificial Gas Plants Proven Satisfactory in Preserving Drain Tile Against Alkali.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In its search for a means of protecting Portland cement concrete against the action of alkaline waters, the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, announces promising results from treatment with a very fluid crude water-gas tar, such as may be obtained as a by-product from many artificial gas plants. So successful have the tests been that further investigations of the alkali-resisting properties of tar-treated concrete and mortar are under way and the protective effect of water-gas tar on mass concrete structures is being studied.

The treatment consists of simply immersing the concrete in the liquid, which is soaked up, even by a dense concrete. Treated drain tile treated in this way and stored from six to eight months in a strong alkali solution have shown no indication of disintegration, and samples tested for tensile strength were as strong as those stored in pure water. On the other hand, untreated samples showed both disintegration and a loss of strength.

In certain parts of the country where alkali salts exist concrete drain tile and concrete structures have been attacked. In many such places concrete is a very desirable material on account of the accessibility of the materials that go into it. The bureau's investigations aim to devise means of using concrete with assurance.

## GOOD POULTRY SUGGESTIONS

Of Great Importance That Feeding Utensils Be Kept Absolutely Clean—Other Hints.

"Watch the feeding utensils" is a suggestion of more importance than most poultry raisers realize. The water basins are of great importance because many contagious diseases may be spread through the drinking water. Wash and scrub all water basins once a week. Each morning when filling the water basins empty all the old water out and rinse the basins before refilling. Place the basins well off the ground so that the birds will not scratch straw and dirt into the water. Locate the feed hoppers so that they will be perfectly dry at all times.

Other important suggestions as to good sanitation are:

1. Be sure that the birds have plenty of fresh air.
2. Sunlight is a good germicide.
3. Clean yards are essential to good health.

## SELL CROPS THROUGH STOCK

It Is Profitable Practice for Farmer Who Has Animals and Suitable Feeds.

When to sell animals and which to get rid of is one of the problems to be settled on each farm according to conditions prevailing. In general it is sound practice for a man who has animals that he has raised and crops suitable for feed, to market the crop by feeding it to animals and selling them.

Those who have followed this policy year in and year out, generally have made money and bettered their land. Saves work, saves freight, saves fertility and gives you two chances for a profit—one on your crop and another on the manufactured product—fat animals. Just now crop prices are low and so are animal prices, but that makes it better than an even break for the farmer.





**THERE** are always some motorists who think that the cheaper they buy a tire the better the bargain.

Then there are the regular G & J Tire users who have found that tire economy can only be reckoned up months after the tire is put on.

If you are looking for the genuine value—the kind that makes every dollar work—you're likely to stick to G & J Cords.

THOS. PIERATT

Prices on G & J Passenger Car Tires and Tubes, effective May 8th, are not subject to war-tax, the war-tax having been included.

**Keeps a Man Busy.**  
It keeps a man busy these days thinking and scheming how to save stepping on the gas that his wife has placed on the floor to be looked at.

**Barking Dog Owner Jailed.**  
When a dog barks at night in Japan the owner is arrested and sentenced to work for a fixed time for the night barks whose slanders may have been ascribed.

**In the Study.**  
When there is no recreation or business for these absent-minded men, they have a company of honest old fellows, in leather jackets in the study, which may find these excellent diversions at home—Piller.

**Plants.**  
When branches of a house plant start to die, clip them off. This will keep the plant in best proper shape.

**Indians Invented Bungalows.**  
The word bungalow is an Anglo-Indian version of a Hindi word which primarily means Bengali or of Bengal, and is now applied to a detached hut.

**Unanimous.**  
"Have the ladies of the jury brought in their verdict yet?" "You mean 'Guilty' or 'Not Guilty'?" "Of course. What else?" "Then declare that the woman in the case was a perfect tramp without touching the jury box."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

# RAT PEST IS MOST SERIOUS

Cause of Considerable Loss to Farmer and Poultryman—Plan to Eradicate Them.

Rats are multiplying in numbers every year in spite of all our rat-killing campaigns and propaganda. This pest is one of the most serious sources of loss to the farmer and poultryman. Every effort should be made to free the premises of them, and the fact that they seem to hold their own should only be the signal for redoubting our efforts against them.

## SHADE NEEDED FOR POULTRY

Old Burlap Bags Stretched on Wire Netting Will Afford Satisfactory Protection.

They all need it—chicks, ducks, geese, ponies, everything in the poultry line from old hens to old turkey gobblers need some shade. The shade of bushes and shrubs of orchard and grove is the most attractive, but the shade of old burlap bags stretched on poultry netting hooked across a frame is a pleasant shelter from the intense rays of the sun to the feathered flock.

Fresh water is another essential. Sun-warmed water is a breeder of cholera.

# GREAT VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT

Excellent as Chicken Feed and May Be Fed to Hogs and Other Stock to Advantage.

Buckwheat is an excellent chicken feed. Small patches may be sown to buckwheat and poultry allowed to harvest it. It may also be fed to hogs and other live stock to good advantage. The straw is about equal to oat straw. Another important use for buckwheat is for improving the land. It grows readily on poor land and adds a great deal of humus if plowed under.

## REMEDY FOR SUCKING PESTS

Nicotine Sulphate Taking Place of Kerosene Emulsion in Destroying Many Insects.

Kerosene emulsion is a remedy for most sucking insects, but nicotine sulphate has largely taken its place in fighting the cotton touse and squash bug. Both are contact poisons and must actually touch the body of the insect in order to destroy it. For that reason it is best applied with a spray of some style so that both sides of the leaves are touched. These solutions are not poisonous when taken into the stomach.

# EXPERIMENTAL HIGHWAY WORK AT ARLINGTON WILL BE CONTINUED



Device for Testing and Measuring the Smoothness of Roads.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A comprehensive program of road-building research and investigation during the coming season at the Arlington Experimental station near Washington, D. C., is announced by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Impact tests on pavements, subgrade studies and other experiments, which last year aroused much interest among engineers, will be continued as well as several other lines of work underway last year and new ones to be started.

Blindness wearing surfaces are to be investigated to determine the reason for the formation of waves and irregularities and to settle mooted questions concerning the proper mixture and the proper mineral aggregates to be used in bituminous roads. More than 30 sections of different types of bituminous construction will be built. These will include mixtures of different mechanical grading and with different percentages of bitumen of several degrees of hardness. Sections are being constructed on a circular track about 600 feet in circumference, the roadway being 13 feet wide. On this roadway will be operated a 5-ton army truck equipped with solid tires. The truck will be operated in a varying path so as to cover practically the entire width of the roadway and will travel at a speed of from 12 to 15 miles an hour for five or six months, or until some results are obtained leading to the solution of the problems involved.

**Resistance to Wear.**  
There is considerable discussion as to what is the proper criterion to be used in selecting and judging concrete aggregates that will offer the greatest amount of resistance to wear. At the present time judgment is based on wear tests made in the laboratory and upon the compressive strength of concrete, also upon the structural strength of concrete beams constructed and broken in the laboratory. The comparison of the wear of concrete in actual use on road surfaces with the indications obtained in laboratory experiments is not wholly satisfactory.

To throw more light on this subject a wear test is to be made with the conditions approximating those actually found on the road. This test will include about 65 sections of concrete wearing surface, each section being of a different quality of concrete, the qualities being varied by virtue of the different aggregates used, different proportions in the mixture and amount of mixing water. These sections are to be constructed on a circular runway about 620 feet in circumference, the roadway being 4 feet wide.

On this runway will be operated a specially constructed car with two track wheels equipped with solid rubber tires and loaded to represent a truck. The car will be guided by small railroad rails to hold it in position, the power being applied by means of an electric motor to the rear wheel. This apparatus will be operated around the circular runway at a speed of probably 20 miles an hour. The test will involve the use of track wheels equipped with different kinds of tread and will include the use of non-skid chains. A steel-tired wheel will probably also be used to get the effect of an accelerated wear test.

The object of this experiment is to determine the relative wear of the different concrete sections when subjected to traffic equipped with different types of wheels, also to furnish a comparison between actual service conditions and laboratory tests. This test will be in operation continuously beginning some time in June.

**Impact on Roads Studied.**  
In a rather elaborate series of experiments, the bureau has studied impact of trucks on roads, and has determined approximately the magnitude of impact force under different truck and road conditions. The effect of such impact on concrete pavements and several types of road on concrete base was studied and reported on last year. This series of experiments is to be continued and enlarged. Over 120 road sections or slabs have been constructed in duplicate series. One series is on a carefully drained dry subgrade, the other series is on the same kind of subgrade except that it is kept wet and is nearly underlying as possible by means of an underlying drain tile and side ditches filled with water.

The testing of these slabs will begin some time during the month of May and will be by means of a new impact machine now being constructed which simulates the action of the rear wheel of a truck. On this machine may be mounted truck wheels of different sizes and weights carrying different kinds of truck tires. This apparatus may be so operated as to reproduce the different loading and equipment conditions of a large variety of trucks. The slabs will be numbered by means of this machine in the center, on the corners, and on the sides so as to obtain the relative strength under these different conditions.

Subsided investigations are being continued for the purpose of studying and investigating relative stability, moisture condition, and supporting value. Different methods of estimating the bearing value of soils are also being studied that is as to whether small or large areas should be used in determining the relative bearing value. The warping effect of temperature and moisture conditions on concrete pavements is also being investigated. Temperatures and movement are being recorded graphically on continuous charts. In addition to these temperature and movement measurements the pressures on the subgrade under the concrete slabs are obtained by means of soil pressure cells. This investigation will give some definite information concerning the support offered by subgrades to rigid concrete roads. This investigation has been under way for some time and will continue probably for a year or more.

The transmission of loads through different types of pavements to the subgrade is being investigated by means of soil pressure cells placed on the subgrade under the pavements. This test will also serve to show the relative support offered to brick and other types of block pavement by concrete bases and broken stone bases. This investigation has been under way for about one year and will continue for some time to come.

A large number of prominent engineers and others interested in road work have visited the Arlington Experimental station to witness the preparation and conduct of these experiments. It is intended to have all these projects in full operation by the middle of June. Visitors are always welcome and those in charge of the work are always glad to give any information desired about the experiments.

15



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**Making Matches.**  
Matches are turned out in large quantities by machinery. The machines now in use cut up great planks of wood into match splints at lightning speed. The ends of the splints are then passed through a paraffin bath and receive their heads.

**Anger Inflicts Wounds.**  
"Anger is a weapon that is handled by the blade," and he who uses it is sure to inflict the deepest wounds upon himself. Wrath may strike heavy blows, but it runs into the soul of the one who makes it his instrument.

**United States Mints.**  
There are five United States mints at Carson City, New Orleans, San Francisco, Denver, Philadelphia, the home of the first government mint. Coins from the various mints may be identified by their marks, those of Carson City being initialed 'C', while those from New Orleans, San Francisco and Denver are unmarked. Philadelphia's coins alone are unmarked.—Christian Science Monitor.

**Exchanged Ideas.**  
That the Hindus were in constant communication with other nations is shown by the fact that Egyptian scarabs and amulets, Phoenician pottery and Greek terra cotta figures are found in the tombs of different periods. Bronze daggers and jewelry are fairly common and a safety pin, 3,000 years old, that would still work, is said to have been found.

### MILLERSBURG COLLEGE

Catalogue Furnished On Request. Write to C. C. Fisher, D. D., President, Millersburg, Ky.

### JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR GIRLS and YOUNG WOMEN

Located in the beautiful 'Blue Grass Region' of Kentucky with new buildings and modern equipment. Offers many inducements to careful and discriminating parents who wish to place their daughters in boarding school. Courses of study include grades, college preparatory, two years college, music, art and expression. Limited number of boarding pupils receive personal attention to each. Gymnasium, swimming pool, outdoor sports, safe, pleasant and inspiring home life.

**Language.**  
Quickest way to make an all-round American out of a new arrival is to teach him to talk our language. In his field, intimated aliens can perform a powerful service for the country they have adopted—or, which has adopted them. If you want to split hairs, Government knows that the last census showed 1,488,348 in our country, ten years older, unable to speak English. The other 84 per cent of our foreign-born population speak English—often better than the natives born.

**Too Much.**  
A very stout man mounted the scales on a downtown drugstore the other day and dropped a penny in the slot. There was some wait, and the clanking and rattling of the inward of the contraption, and the pointer finally came to rest somewhere not far from the 300 mark. There was an unseen witness to the ceremony, and as the fat man wearily contemplated the result, the voice of a wee small boy piped up from behind him: "See Mister how many times did it go around?"

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### The Garrard Bank & Trust Co

WE SELL TRAVELLERS CHEQUES PAYABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## SAVE MONEY WHEN YOUNG ENJOY IT IN AFTER LIFE

Young men who would enter the decline of life in comfortable circumstances should begin to save now.

The approved modern method of saving is a savings account in the home bank.

This bank invites young men and young women to join its family of savings depositors.

The dollar opens a savings account, and any sum may be deposited thereafter.

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF LANCASTER.

S. C. DENNY, Cashier.

Capital \$50,000. Surplus \$50,000. Honor Roll Bank

**Early Epigrams.**  
It has to be remembered that the early epigrams which now sound so flat, were not insipid when they were perpetrated.

**"Gas" Evaporates.**  
The volume of gasoline that is lost by evaporation in one stage in the handling of crude oil is equal to one-third of the country's annual gasoline production.

**Poor Company.**  
"It's within, to count," said Uncle Eben, "but maybe our is glasses. Does anyone think he's around for some cause I never vi heard of one that wasn't mighty poor company?"

**She Saw Him.**  
First Sorority Sister—"I'm sorry I couldn't have ten with you, dear, but can see—or I had a class." Second Sorority Sister—"Yes, darling, I saw him; some class!"—Judge.

**Daily Thought.**  
"The best what men does which exalts him, but what man would do it—Brooklyn."

**Life as I See It.**  
Life is not a sprint, but an obstacle race. You might as well qualify for on that basis.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Choose a Cooking Nation.**  
The Chinese are a nation of cooks. There is scarcely an individual in their vast community who is not more or less competent to cook himself a respectable dinner.

**Speed of Fast Locomotives.**  
The modern express passenger locomotive can run at the rate of 112 miles per hour on a heavy rail and straight grade, provided there is a train behind it to prevent it from jumping the track.

## Garrard National Farm Loan Assn

Federal Farm Loans:

RATE OF INTEREST 5½ PER CENT.

For information see

G. B. SWINEBROAD,  
Secy.-Treas.



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We sell all kinds of quality foodstuffs at extra low prices on our bargain days.

These bargain days occur each week and are noted at the left in this ad.

We solicit your co-operation in keeping prices down to a level that is satisfactory to both buyer and seller.

Will you take advantage of a good thing?

GURREY & GULLEY

### A Child's Prayer.

A tiny Brooklyn miss attended church with her aunt and she did not fail to bow her head in prayer. When the service was over her aunt asked her "What did you pray for, darling?" "Oh, I was asking that church might soon be over," was the unexpected reply. — Boston Transcript

### "Take Him Down a Peg."

To take a person down a peg or two is to cause him to suffer in dignity. The expression comes from the custom of lowering a ship's flag, which is regulated by a line attached to pegs. The higher the ship's colors are raised in saluting the greater the honor.



### There's a Reason.

Flora—"I won't marry a man who won't look me straight in the eye when he's talking to me." — "Then wear 'em longer, dearie." — Seattle Post-Intelligencer

### Variations in Weight.

The normal variations in weight may be greatly affected in different ways. Some men lose six pounds or seven pounds during a Turkish bath, while others gain nearly as much in an equally short time by deep drinking.

### Will Never Grow Old.

A young woman can't help thinking that she will never grow old because long before the time comes for that there will be a change in the laws of nature.

### City of Many Languages.

It is asserted that there are in Constantinople representatives of every nation and every tribe upon the globe, and that every language is spoken. It is common to see signs written in eight or nine different languages on the fronts of the retail shops.

## AIM TO PORTRAY CLUB PRACTICES

Individual Exhibits of Boys and Girls Eliminated at Eastern States Exposition.

### TO EXHIBIT MODEL PADDOCK

Teams From Thirteen States Will Give Daily Demonstrations of Methods Used in Work—Medals and Ribbons Awarded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Unlike previous years, there will be no individual or competing club group exhibits of members of boys' and girls' agricultural and home economics clubs this year at the Eastern States exposition. Instead the exhibits will portray practices used by club members directed co-operatively by



Poultry at Eastern States Exposition. The United States Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges.

In the space allotted the clubs will be shown exhibits from the farm of Elizabeth Farley near Amherst, Mass. Miss Farley is a former club member now connected with club work as a local leader. The exhibit will include dairy cows, sheep, pigs and poultry. The setup will be in a model paddock with colony house, shade-concrete wallow, self-watering, self-feeder and crop.

### Miss Farley Won Prizes.

Miss Farley began her work as a club member in 1913 at the age of ten when she raised some asters, exhibited them at the fair but received no prize. Undaunted she tried for two more years when she won the second prize of \$2.50. After that she enlarged her activities to include home after the home she added pigs in 1918. Since winning the second prize on asters, some of her products have taken prizes each year. In 1919 she continued her work raising hens, pigs and a cow, but she withdrew from competition having had six years of club experience. At present she has, as a result of her club work, 23 head of stock, about 80 laying hens, 500 chickens, three horses, one a saddle horse and three wagons. She has clothed herself for three years and is helping pay for the farm where she now has her stock.

### Demonstrate Club Work.

Besides this exhibit 40 demonstration teams from 13 states will give daily demonstrations of methods used by their club work. The demonstrators are chosen by their respective states on account of their ability in this work. There will be also 40 judging teams from the same 13 states, and exhibits of ten lines of club work will be judged. This will give the teams and other club members present the opportunity to see high standard animal products and other materials. Experts will give reasons for placing the exhibits judged, which will increase the educational value of this feature. Medals and ribbons will be awarded all teams showing proficiency in judging. If club members wish to exhibit their products they may enter the general contests open to all exhibitors.

A radio outfit installed on the exposition grounds at Camp Hill will make it possible for club members to receive messages.

### MORE LIME TO HELP CLOVER

Crop is Often Hindered by Lack of Material—Other Causes of Poor Stand.

Clover which doesn't come well is in most cases hindered by lack of lime, according to the State Agricultural college at Ithaca. It cites, also, several other causes among which are winter killing of southern-grown seed, inadequate drainage and too heavy seedling of the nurse crop.

### TOOLS REQUIRED IN GARDEN

With Proper Equipment, Work Among Plants Becomes Pleasure Instead of Drudgery.

Most people regard the garden as a place to hoe and pull weeds during spare hours; a sort of necessary evil. This attitude can usually be traced to inadequate equipment. With proper tools and timely attention, care of the garden becomes a pleasure.

## A Real Scoundrel

By CLARA DELAFIELD

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union

Mute, with hands stretched forth in helpless appeal, the friend of his boy stood before the millionaire who smoking a cigar looked back at him.

His boyhood friend? What recollections came over him at the thought? He and Bill Jones had played and fought together, chased their dogs, plundered apple barrels, swam in the creek, loved the same girl. And now Bill Jones was penniless and he had millions.

He glanced about his lofty halls, and his eyes fell on a far-away figure standing by the door. He beckoned, and the figure approached. It was the butler.

He nodded, and the butler, seizing the visitor by the arm, kicked him out of the room.

"Miserable men, can nothing touch your heart?" whispered Remorse.

"Nope," answered the millionaire.

He went out. It was Christmas day and heavy flakes were softly falling from the skies. Far off was the sound of church bells ringing. He strode on till he came to a small frame building in a poor part of the town. Without knocking, he went in. He saw a wretched fire of coal stoked from the railroad tracks and a thin shivering, aged woman with clot blains. She was a widow, she turned her longed-for face on him.

"Holdy he presented her with a pay per located 'Mortgage' \$247.50."

She shuddered, and raised her arms appealingly above her head. "Holdy he pointed toward the door, and with averted face she crept out into the snow in her thin slippers.

"Wretch, have you no pity?" while peered the hooded figure at his side.

"Nope, not a bit," he answered.

Upon a grave in the little old-fashioned cemetery a statue reclined, naked, in the falling snow. It turned a mournful face on him. It was a dead man. It lay upon its mistress's grave. The grave was not his own, but in the expanse of his scoundrel's life he looked the faithful best in the land quarters.

A mournful wail resounded through the deserted chapel.

"Still hard? Still pitiless?" whispered Remorse. "See what is prepared for your iniquitous man at home."

A woman stood before his door, facing Jenkins, the butler, who held up a flat, imperious hand. She was a slight, girlish figure with thin gold on her face that told about her girlish face. Her figure was girlish too. In her arms she carried a little girl, who stirred pitifully as she quivered. Both were wet through with the falling snow, which melted very quickly.

The girlish figure held out her arms in supplication. His wife? Turned from his door because she had turned the back.

"Forgive me? Take me back? I will put more fat in the pan next time."

The scoundrel read this in her mute appeal. He raised his foot and spurned her. With a despairing gesture she threw up her arms, caught her baby on the forehead and tottered out into the snow.

"Monster! Is your heart adamant?" hissed the sepulchral companion of his adventures.

"I dunno," answered the millionaire.

He went into his painful hall and sat down before his fire. How pleasant it was in that well-lighted room! Extensive books covered the walls, rings of inestimable value were tossed carelessly about everywhere. Each piece of furniture was either mahogany or satinwood.

A figure drew near. It was the butler. Steadfast with emotion, Jenkins drew forth a piece of paper on which he had written his thoughts.

"I have served your grandfather, your great-grandfather and your great-great-grandfather faithfully for seventy-nine years," the scoundrel read. "Likewise your father and yourself. But unless you forgive that poor, erring woman, I must leave your sorry lot on the 17th of next."

With a contemptuous gesture the scoundrel picked up a piece of coal and flung it at the faithful old servant, who fell, stunned, into the fire place.

"Can nothing touch you?" while peered the hooded figure at his side.

"No, Mary, my dear," answered the scoundrel rising. "Not while were working on this million-dollar production. 'Chop off five hundred feet of that tree, some, Tompkinson, and we'll have the widow let over again.'"

### Now or Never!

"Ethel," he whispered, "will you marry me?"

"I don't know, Charlie," she replied coolly.

"Well, when you find out," he said, rising, "send me word, will you?" "I shall be at Mabel Hill's until 10 o'clock. If I don't hear from you by then I am going to ask her."

She hurried up.

### Why She Worries.

"Ethel's wife is never at home, when he is out of her sight."

"Is it because she loves him so?"

"No; it is because she knows him so."

### Explaining It.

"We are offering these sets only to cultured people at \$200 per set."

"Well, I hope you won't classify me as uncultivated when I tell you I can't spare \$200."

## ANNUAL STATEMENT AND AUDIT REPORT

of the Garrard County Board of Education

For Year July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

Outstanding indebtedness on July 1, 1921.

Banks and Individuals, 1920-1921, borrowed money	\$13,149.35
Teachers of Garrard County, 1920-1921, unpaid salaries	3,008.40
Lancaster Graded School, 1920-1921, unpaid tuition	500.00
Helen Gill, 1920-1921, unpaid salary	629.87
Other indebtedness, 1920-1921, unpaid claims	1,490.46

Total indebtedness at beginning of year \$18,777.08

### Paid Out During The Year

1. Salaries of Teachers	\$57,258.80
2. Salaries and Expenses of Administrative Officers	3,428.33
3. Postage and other Administrative Expenses	272.90
4. New Buildings and Grounds	680.00
5. Repairs and Improvements	1,005.55
6. Furniture and Equipment	1,233.24
7. Supplies—Incidentals	2,580.04
8. Fuel and Janitor Service	2,014.05
9. Transportation of Pupils, Buena Vista Consolidated School	2,214.05
10. Tuition	1,852.30
11. Repayment of Borrowed Money	11,466.24
12. Interest	575.48
13. Insurance	476.50
14. Paid to Graded Schools	2,116.25
15. Unclassified	740.08

Total paid out during year \$92,108.04

### Received During The Year

1. State School Fund	\$21,361.26
2. County School Taxation	10,021.39
3. Consolidated and Subdistrict Tax	3,220.20
4. Graded School Taxation	576.00
5. Borrowed Money	12,918.23
6. Other Receipts	1,297.98

Total received during the year \$50,395.06

### Recapitulation

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1921	\$ 00.00
Total received during year	50,395.06
Total of Balance and Receipts	50,395.06
Total paid out during year	92,108.04
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1922	91,287.02

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT CLOSE OF YEAR JUNE 30, 1922

#### Assets—Values Estimated

School Buildings and Grounds	\$13,000.00
School Furniture & Equipment	10,000.00
Libraries	500.00
Trucks, etc., for Transportation	500.00
Office Equipment	400.00
Other Assets	700.00

Total Assets \$15,100.00

#### Questions

1. Are the records complete and well kept? Yes.
2. Do the records list all disbursements as required by law (Sec. 1439a Ky. Stat.)? Yes.
3. Do you find on the books for all taxes paid? Yes.
4. Do you find canceled vouchers as receipts for all payments? Yes.
5. Are the books and vouchers filed properly and in accordance with order? Yes.
6. Is the county school office kept in condition of cleanliness and orderliness as the central office of a school system should be kept? Yes.

#### Liabilities: Owed

For Borrowed Money, I. O. U. F. Lodge	\$ 100.00
To Mrs. Laura B. Edwards	400.00
To A. J. Calico	500.00
To Lydia Craswell	500.00
To Florence McMurry	500.00
To Citizens National Bank	5,000.00
To Bank of Bryansville	5,100.00

Total Indebtedness June 30, 1922 \$10,200.00

(This settlement must be made on or before the first day of August for school year closing on June 30. Examination of all records and vouchers will be made by the County Judge or by accountant appointed by him. Copy of this settlement must be filed at once with the County Clerk and any other copy shall be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the tenth day of August. See Sections 4409 and 1439a Ky. Stat.)

I have examined and audited the accounts of J. A. Vance, County School Superintendent and Treasurer of the Garrard County Board of Education, and find the receipts, disbursements and balance as given correct.

(Signed) G. M. TREADWAY

County Judge of Garrard County

Date July 21, 1922

The above settlement is verified and approved

H. W. HANEY, OSKAR RAY

Accountant Chairman of County Board of Education

July 21, 1922 JAS. R. ABNER

Secretary of County Board of Education

## DIXIE POULTRY FARM

White Leghorn Hens and Pullets for sale.

The home of Prize Winning White Plymouth

Rocks.



R. P. BROWN, Prop.

Bryansville, Ky.

## LOANS

TO GARRARD COUNTY FARMERS

Kentucky Joint Stock Land Bank will make loans on Garrard, Lincoln and Boyle County Farms up to \$45,000.00. The note that never comes due. Forty-year loans with pre-payment privilege. Communicate by phone or letter with

G. B. Swinebroad, Lancaster, Ky

W. O. RIGNEY

W. B. DICKERSON

W. O. RIGNEY & CO.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

Office Phone 18.

Residence Phone 35.

Lancaster, - - - Kentucky.



## Gossip About People

A Brief Mention of the Comings and Goings by Those We Are Interested In.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Ross were visitors in Lexington Monday.

Mr. E. W. Morrow was a recent visitor in Lexington.

Misses Martha and Helen Gill have been recent visitors in Lexington.

Mr. Jeff Foster, of Danville, was in Lancaster Monday on business.

Mr. Gayle Doty is spending several weeks in Cincinnati with relatives.

Miss Nell Norman has returned from a visit to Miss Margaret Hughes in Louisville.

Master Maurice Christopher, of Somerset, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. W. H. Dickerson.

Mrs. Sam Haselden and Mrs. E. B. Boardman attended the Harrodsburg fair the past week.

Miss Lula Anderson is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jesse Walden, and Mr. Walden, in Danville.

Miss Georgia Johnson, of Stanford, has been spending a few days with Mrs. W. M. Elliott.

Mrs. M. A. Henning and Louise Henning, of Lexington, are guests of Mrs. J. C. Robinson.

Mrs. Pearl Gully and Miss Helen Gully are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Dunn, in Lexington.

Mrs. Dan Darby, of Cincinnati, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dave Thomas and Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Will Palmer and wife were in Lexington the past week to visit his brother, Mr. George Palmer.

Rev. and Mrs. Harry Hudson are spending their vacation with relatives in Flemingsburg and Springfield.

Miss Johnnie Huggins, who is attending Summer School at the Richmond Normal, spent the week end at home.

Mrs. W. M. Hogue, who has been visiting Lancaster relatives, has returned to her home in New Orleans.

Mrs. Emma Kauffman had for her dinner guests the past week Mrs. Lee Cox and Miss Christine Cox, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Georgia Moore Arnold has returned from a visit to her brother, Mr. Mack Moore and Mrs. Moore in Lexington.

Mrs. E. L. Owsley and Miss Marilee Lear were visitors of Mrs. W. R. Cook and Miss Margaret Cook, in Danville Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lige Ford, and as their dinner guests last Wednesday Mrs. W. M. Hogue, of New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Starnes.

Mrs. Kate Whitten, Berkeley, of New Orleans, has arrived Wednesday for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Whitten, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Starnes.

Miss Margaret Huggins, who is attending school at the Richmond Normal, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Huggins, and Mr. Huggins.

Mrs. W. H. Duerson, of Wellington, Kansas, returned from a recent trip last week where she has been visiting relatives and is now with her sister, Mrs. B. L. Hagan and family.

Miss Dove Harris, of Danville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Pattie Anderson.

Mrs. E. L. Owsley left Tuesday for a visit to Mrs. Ben Letcher, in Louisville.

Mrs. Lula Johnson, of Versailles, has been the guest of Mrs. W. A. Price.

Miss Cecil Batson returned Monday from Somerset where she visited friends.

Miss Sallie Eiken, of Lexington, has been the guest of her father, Capt. T. A. Eiken.

Mrs. Martha Frasier, Mrs. E. L. Owsley and Mrs. R. H. Batson were visitors in Danville Monday.

Miss Elizabeth Logan Simpson, of Lexington, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Elpham P. Brown and Mr. Brown.

Miss Dorothy Dunlap returned Saturday from a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. B. F. Walter, in Lexington.

Mrs. Palmer and daughter, Miss Clara Palmer, of Somerset, were guests Sunday of the family of Mr. Forest Stapp.

Mrs. Emma Hugginsbottom is spending a week in Lexington, where she is at the bedside of her brother, Mr. George Palmer, who is critically ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kennedy and the son, Robert Jr., returned Sunday from a visit to Mrs. Kennedy's mother, Mrs. Harrington King West in Lexington, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kennedy and their son, John Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Walker Jr. left Tuesday for a motor trip to Dayton, Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio.

J. W. Morris represented the Lexington Board of Commerce at the meeting of the Central Kentucky Commercial Association held at Lancaster Friday, Lexington Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Miller and Mrs. E. B. Markham attended the reception given by Mrs. John Lyon in Danville Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Jack Moore, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. W. B. Duerson and son, Will T., of Wellington, Kansas, returned to Richmond last Wednesday for a visit to his mother, Mrs. Bettie Duerson, before returning to his home.

Mrs. W. B. Cook, of Danville, had as her dinner guests Monday evening Mrs. W. B. Moore, Miss Sue Stubby Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Logan and children, of Wilkes Barre, Penn.

Miss Christine Cox, who is spending the summer here, entertained a few friends Sunday evening at the home of Mrs. Mary Logan, on Danville avenue. The guests enjoyed Miss Cox's cooking especially.

Mrs. C. A. Kennedy has returned to her home in Louisville. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. Starnes, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hamrick and was accompanied home by Mrs. Georgia Parsons and sister, Miss Zella Huggins, who will make her a short visit.

Friday, Mrs. Lathrop Goble entertained with a beautiful luncheon at her home in "Hill Country." The room and table were decorated with summer flowers and delicious iced treats served.

Covers were laid for Mrs. Newt Gray, of Princeton; Miss Clara Haydock, of Lexington; Mr. Ben Hines, and son, who are here on business; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hagan and family.

Flora Wyatt is the guest of Leon Hagan, in Richmond.

Miss Nell Polphrey is visiting relatives in Nicholasville this week.

Miss Alice Sutton was a weekend guest of Miss Willie Mae Bourne.

Mrs. Mary Mae Walker, of Paint Lick, is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Elmore.

Mrs. Tom Austin and Miss Rachel Henry went to Richmond for the day Tuesday.

Miss Dora Hagan has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter Arnold at Bryansville.

Mrs. George Belle and Mrs. A. K. Walker went to Richmond Tuesday for the day.

Miss Christine Lane, of Danville, has been the guest of Miss Lucile Crutchenfield.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mason, of Chicago, are expected for a visit to Mrs. W. B. Mason.

Miss Marjorie Brayfield, of Lexington, has been spending the week with Miss Josephine Roney.

Mrs. Lilla S. Kennedy, of Carlisle, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, on Maple avenue.

Misses Willie Mae and Emily H. Boone were visitors of Miss Mary Clark in Lexington Tuesday.

Miss Georgetta Wicker left for Atlanta last Tuesday, where she will visit relatives for a few weeks.

Mrs. N. H. Reed, of Latonia, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Yeaton, on Haselden Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Farris Younger attended the burial of their aunt, Mrs. T. B. Newland, at Stanford Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Snyder and children of Somerset, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Miller are in Lexington this week, the guests of their son, Mr. Joe J. Miller and Mrs. Miller.

Miss Edna Lane, of Lebanon, and Miss Belle Moore, of Somerset, have been the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Harry A. Crutchenfield.

Mr. Homer Jennings, of Greenfield, Illinois, has joined his wife for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Hagan and family.

Mrs. Frank Martin and baby left for her home, Atlanta, this morning after spending several weeks with her father, Capt. T. A. Eiken.

Mrs. Tom Conroy and Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Lancaster, will leave today for Chattanooga, N. Y. to spend some time. Danville Messenger.

Miss Kathleen and Rosalee Seale, who have been recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Seale, returned to their home in Berea last Tuesday.

Mrs. Emily and Mr. W. M. Hogue, of Louisville, are expected Saturday at 10:30 A. M. to visit Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Starnes.

Mr. S. K. Bagley and Miss Jane Delaney, of Lexington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. H. Thursday and Friday and attended the removal at Harrodsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bourne and Miss Virginia Bourne, returned to Versailles last Saturday and spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Bessie Bourne.

Misses Jane and Mary (the latter returned Friday with a package) returned to their home on Danville avenue, accompanying Mrs. Lee Cox, and Miss Christine Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Duerson and Mr. W. T. and Mr. and Mrs. Hagan, of Lexington, were afternoon visitors of Mrs. M. H. Logan of Cedar Hill on last Sunday.

Mr. Lathrop Goble and Mrs. H. H. are visiting relatives in Clay City. Their daughter, Mrs. Pexton's address, Miss Goble Bright will have charge of Dr. W. M. Elliott's office.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Logan and son, who have been spending several weeks with Mrs. Logan's mother, Mrs. W. B. Moore, returned today to their home in Wilkes Barre, Penn.

Master Leonard Thomas Miller, of Charleston, West Va., who is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Miller, has been acting as "Devil" in the office this week and has us out with our big edition. You in a hush and filled the position as "Devil" to perfection.

Mrs. R. L. Hagan had as her guests Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnard and two daughters, Misses Frances and Mary Carr, of Akron, Ohio; Mr. Julian Jones, of Lexington; Mrs. W. B. Duerson, of Wellington, Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. Homer Jennings, of Greenfield, Ill.; and Mrs. Walter Arnold and children, of Bryansville.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, of Corbin, are spending their vacation with Mrs. Phillips, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Yantis. Before their return home they will motor for a visit in Ohio and Niagara Falls.

Rev. F. M. Palmer and family, of Winchester, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Forest Stapp Sunday. Misses Clara and Mary Palmer remained over for a visit to Misses Mamma and Lucile Stapp.

Mrs. John Hudson, who has been studying at the summer term of the Normal school, is spending a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. Nick McGrath, before returning to her home in Sharpshurg.

Misses Lucy, Bertha and Mary Engle left on the Tuesday morning train for Berea, where they will visit their sister, Mrs. W. B. Walden and other relatives for a few days, taking in the Fair while in that city.

Miss Elizabeth Hagan attended a house party at Richmond last Wednesday evening and was given by Mr. Luman McCall at the home of his mother, in honor of his cousin, Mr. William T. Duerson, of Wellington, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Davidson and son, Robert Hudson, and Glen Gordon, Miss Betty Wood and Mrs. Carrie Davidson, returned from Tulsa, Okla., arriving yesterday morning. They passed out and back and report a delightful visit, but some bad roads.

Misses Martha and Helen Gill entertained Monday evening with a most enjoyable porch party at their home on Maple avenue. The porch and lawn were tastefully decorated in summer flowers and delicious refreshments were served. About twenty-five guests were present.

Mrs. Harry Rice entertained with two tables of bridge Saturday afternoon at her suburban home in honor of Mrs. Ben Humes of Rushville, Ind., and Mrs. Elmer Hayden, of San Angelo, Texas, who are guests of Mrs. J. E. Elmore. Miss Helen left received the highest score. Luncheon was served at the conclusion of the game. Mrs. Rice will be hostess to her bridge club of Stanford Thursday afternoon.

Miss Elvieve Arnold, the popular and attractive granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hurnsbee and who is spending the summer with them at their home on the Richmond road, entertained several of her young friends yesterday afternoon. The beautiful old colonial home was artistically decorated in pink and white, the living room scheme carried out with the delightful ices and cakes which were served. About twelve young friends of Miss Elvieve enjoyed her gracious hospitality.

Mrs. Margaret Doty, and Odell Doty have returned from a delightful visit with their sister, Mrs. Thomas Peratt, in Garrard county.

Miss Sarah, of Lancaster, entertained Saturday at dinner for Misses Evelyn and Champ of Lancaster, who are the house guests of Miss Carolyn Rice. Her guests were Misses Mary, Elizabeth, Lillian, and Marie Langford. Miss Carolyn Rice entertained last Sunday for her guests, Miss Margaret Elliott and Miss Hazel Champ, of Lancaster. Covers were laid for Misses Elliott, Champ, Langford, Sarah, Carolyn, Mary, Elizabeth, Lillian, and Marie Langford. Miss Carolyn Rice entertained last Sunday for her guests, Miss Margaret Elliott and Miss Hazel Champ, of Lancaster. Covers were laid for Misses Elliott, Champ, Langford, Sarah, Carolyn, Mary, Elizabeth, Lillian, and Marie Langford.

Mrs. Margaret Elliott and Miss Hazel Champ, of Lancaster, were laid for Misses Elliott, Champ, Langford, Sarah, Carolyn, Mary, Elizabeth, Lillian, and Marie Langford. Miss Carolyn Rice entertained last Sunday for her guests, Miss Margaret Elliott and Miss Hazel Champ, of Lancaster. Covers were laid for Misses Elliott, Champ, Langford, Sarah, Carolyn, Mary, Elizabeth, Lillian, and Marie Langford.

A colony of beautiful social affairs in upstate society was reached on Tuesday afternoon when Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wiggins entertained at their home on Richmond street in honor of the anniversary birthday of their pretty, attractive daughter, Helen Blair.

The beautiful, spacious, furnished home was transformed by a myriad of summer flowers to a fairyland of yellow and white. In the porch and hall were baskets of golden glow, and yellow tulle. The mouse room and drawing room were made hazy of beauty by masses of yellow dahlias, zinnias, and soft lights. In the dining room also the color combination was artistically carried out. In the center of the table was a huge basket tied with yellow tulle and laden with golden glow. Around the edge of the table stood the very dearest of little favors—small yellow stems tied with tulle, full of tiny yellow and white candy. The delicious fruit ice was yellow too, and served with individual yellow and white

## Louisville & Nashville Railroad

ANNOUNCES ROUND TRIP

EXCURSION FARE

\$1.71 from Lancaster to Mt. Vernon, Ky.

ACCOUNT

MT. VERNON FAIR

Tickets on sale August 8th. to 11th., inclusive. Tickets good for return to reach Lancaster before midnight, August 12th.

For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

## Home Talent

### Chautauquas

A brand new idea is being tried out in several localities this season for the first time and the resultant report is being eagerly watched for by localities that have experienced the usual troubles and dissatisfactions with high priced chautauqua talent. The new idea is for a community to stage a regular chautauqua, using only home talent entertainers. At first suggestion the idea won't get very far under your hide, but if you will just keep thinking over the possibilities with the available talent in your home community that can be arranged for such an event, the idea gets into your entire system and you become enthusiastic that you are eager to have the local folks give it a trial.

If you have doubts as to the idea being an excellent one, just make a mental list of all those in the community who could be persuaded to furnish members for the program. It will surprise you to learn the large number of real good musicians, vocal and instrumental, speakers, readers, and reciters that would willingly lend their services.

The average chautauqua company always exacts a large guarantee with a number of responsible citizens back of the agreement, and usually those back of the guarantee has to come across with a sum to cover the deficiency.

With a home talent chautauqua the admission receipts could be divided among the talent after expenses were paid. Or if agreeable to the talent the entire receipts could be turned to some local public institution such as library, playground, community building or any such institution that is financially supported by local donations.

Aside from the many other arguments favorable to a home talent chautauqua is the all important fact that it would open an average of training to local talent, the value of which is unestimable.

Why not a home talent chautauqua in Lancaster next season, or a lyceum course for coming winter?

## Fair View Meeting

TO CLOSE NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

The evangelistic services at the Fair View Christian church will continue throughout the week, and conclude with the Sunday night service. Besides the services each evening at 7:45 sacred meetings have been arranged as follows:

Thursday at 8 P. M. service for fathers. Friday 3 P. M. service for mothers and old people; Saturday 3 P. M. baptismal service at Connel's Pond, Sunday morning at ten o'clock, Bible School and preaching services; Sunday 3 P. M. special message for young people, conducted by radio, the subject being, "The Great Voice."

There have been 31 additions in the meeting thus far, 29 of them being conversions.

## Ice Cream Supper

There will be an ice cream supper given by the B. Y. P. U. of the Lancaster Baptist church, at the home of Mrs. S. P. Sanders, on Hwy. 10 street, Saturday night, August 12th, 8:30 to 10:30 p.m.

## Louisville & Nashville Railroad

ANNOUNCES ROUND TRIP

EXCURSION FARE

\$1.35 from Lancaster to Brodhead, Ky.

ACCOUNT

BRODHEAD FAIR

Tickets on sale August 15th. to 17th. inclusive, and for trains scheduled to arrive at Brodhead before noon August 18th. Tickets good for return to reach Lancaster, Ky., before midnight, August 19th.

For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

# NEW SHOE STORE

We have secured a franchise for a branch store for the

## Wear-U-Well Shoe Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

This great Shoe Company has more than 2,800 CHAIN STORES in the United States that are selling the finest shoes in the world at FACTORY PRICES.

Visit our store and look at this great line or write us for illustrated catalogue.

## Sanders Variety Store

The Red Front

LANCASTER, KY.



## BRYANTSVILLE

Mr. Robert R. Fox attended the Harrodsburg fair Thursday.

Mr. J. Hogan Ballard was in Stanford Friday on business.

Miss Allie Mae Edwards has been visiting relatives at Nicholasville and Wilmore.

Rev. A. P. Jones, of Wilmore, was the weekend visitor of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Swapp.

Rev. G. S. Conant and family, of Wilmore, were here Saturday, the guests of friends.

Mrs. Dillie Rankin entertained a number of her relatives at a very delightful dinner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Elder, of Nicholasville, spent several days recently with Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogan Ballard.

Mrs. E. H. Ballard went to Lexington Sunday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. T. Woolfolk, for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Kennedy were entertained at dinner Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. John Tribble, on the Richmond road.

The many friends of Mr. Howard King, who has been so critically ill, are glad to know that he seems to be slowly improving.

Mrs. M. O. Kennedy was the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. H. Hutchinson, in Boyle last week and attended the Harrodsburg fair.

Misses Elizabeth Swapp and Anna Lee Swapp have been guests of Misses Christine Swapp and Margaret Scott, at Lancaster.

Miss Madge Browning, of Williamsburg, who is the guest of friends here, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Hubert Brooks.

Misses Lida Broadbush, of Lancaster, returned home Tuesday after a visit with Miss Lettie Broadbush, who accompanied her home for a short stay.

Miss Jane Howling was the attractive guest of Miss Anna Lee Eubanks at Stanford last week. Miss Eubanks entertained in her honor while there.

The Dixie Ice Cream ball team played the Bryantville team on the Iluka field Sunday afternoon. The Lexington boys winning by a score of 8 to 6.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John Chestnut, of Danville, and their guest, Mrs. Mattie McFerran, of Georgetown, were dinner guests Thursday evening of Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Dawes and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Herring, Mr. R. Q. Ward, of Georgetown, Misses Emily and Mary Young, of Lexington, spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Moreland and Miss Zillah Dawes.

Among those from here who attended the Harrodsburg fair, were Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Halcomb, Mr. Jeff Halcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Broadbush, Messrs. James H. Leavell, Paul Sutton, Edwin Wylie and Carl Browning.

The catalogues for the "Community Fair" will soon be ready for distribution. It is urgently desired that everyone will try to make the fair a success. It is to be held in September at the Bryantville High School. A number of premiums will be given in each department for the best exhibition.

Everyone has been rejoicing over the recent rain, not only because it was needed so badly by the crops and gardens, but as a relief from the intense heat of the past week from which almost everyone was suffering. More is badly needed in this vicinity, as water in many places is getting very low and the grass is getting very dry.

Mrs. Calvin Hulet was host Thursday afternoon at her home in the country for the "Silver Tea." Despite the intense heat a number of guests were present and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The home was very attractive with garden flowers for the occasion. Delightful refreshments of ices and cakes were served, while a very neat sum was realized to be used by the Ladies Aid for the benefit of the Methodist church.

## The Dixie Poultry Farm

The Dixie Poultry farm is located at Bryantville, Ky., and is owned by Mr. Russell Brown. The management of the farm is in charge of Mr. Ed F. Kaye, of St. Louis, Mo., who has had twenty-five years experience in the poultry business and considered the best in the country. On this farm they have about five hundred layers, consisting of S. C. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. This year they have raised about two thousand youngsters, a good many of which have been sold but the majority of them will be retained on the farm as breeders. They have for

sale now a large number of two and three year old Leghorn hens that can be bought reasonably. They use trap-nests and pedigree their birds for heavy egg production. Mr. Brown has been exhibiting his White Rocks and has won many premiums at some of the largest shows in the United States, such as Louisville and Cincinnati. This year he is planning to exhibit at State Fair. He has never made it a practice of showing at summer shows but is going to try this one.

The Dixie Poultry Farm every spring hatches lots of chicks which are sold as day old chicks and in addition to this they do custom hatching for the people around that community. The people of Garrard county should make it a point to visit this farm when in this part of the county.

## MARKSBURY

The Ladies Working Society met this week with Mrs. R. S. Clark.

Mrs. Burchell and daughters, of Loyd, spent last week with Mrs. Roy Moberley.

Misses L. Van Kelley and Betty Long, of Lancaster, are visiting Mrs. Emmet Long.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Ballard and sons, Mason and Jack, were in Danville last Friday.

Messrs. E. T. Sutton and Eugene Sutton and Mrs. Ed. Sutton were recent shoppers in Danville.

Mr. Gene Thompson has sufficiently recovered from a two week's illness to begin teaching school.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Huffman left last week for Paxton, Ill., where they will make it their future home.

Mrs. Ernest Gosney has returned from the hospital at Danville with her health very much improved.

Mr. Pope who has been to a famous watering place in Tennessee to recuperate his health returned last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Curtis, of Richmond, were visitors for the day of Mr. and Mrs. Forest Curtis recently.

Mrs. Roy Campbell and Courtney Roberts will leave this week to visit Mrs. Roberts' sister, of Indianapolis.

Miss Alice Sutton spent the weekend with her cousin, Miss Emily H. Bourne and attended the picnic at Iron Bridge.

Mrs. Lula Pollard and Nellie Naylor, who attended the Chautauqua at Lancaster were very enthusiastic over it.

Mrs. Ed Sutton and sons, E. T. and Eugene, attended the picnic at Iron Bridge last Saturday. It was greatly enjoyed by the party.

Ryle Isom bought 30 shoats, paying 12cts per lb. for them. The purchase was made from Chas. Dean. He also bought 10 geese at \$1.00 per head.

Telfus Pollard lost a valuable horse last week. The horse was kicked by another horse in the same pasture, breaking its leg. The horse was immediately killed by the owner.

Mrs. Mote Pollard, a young matron of our community recently chaperoned her house guests to a horse-back ride. The party of four couples left home about 7:30 P. M., returning about ten o'clock. As they came down Lexington pike the equestrians were re-enforced until there was quite a number in the party. She said, "We enjoyed every minute of our ride."

Mr. Cyrus Bailey, the oldest citizen of this community, passed into the Great Beyond last Wednesday morning. His death was due to a fall, which he received some days ago from which he never recovered, owing to his extreme age. Mr. Bailey was born in 1842, near July 14, 1922. He is survived by 7 children by his first wife. They are, Messrs. Jack Bailey, of Indiana, Arc Bailey, of Cincinnati, Tex and Cyrus Bailey, of Marksburg, Mrs. Jim Spunker, Mrs. Allen Sadler, Mrs. Chas. Boldecker, all of this county. He was a successful farmer and straightforward in his dealing with men. His popularity was attested by the large concourse of friends who came to the grave to pay their last tribute of respect. The funeral services were held at his late residence by Rev. Wm. E. Rex, of Lancaster, after which he was interred in the Fork cemetery by the side of his first wife.



Many an old duck looks at a pretty and dashing girl and prides himself on the thought that he has kissed her—when she was a baby.

# LAUNDRY -- LAUNDRY LAUNDRY

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NOTHING TOO SMALL!

NOTHING TOO SOILED!



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### Cork Trees.

The cork oak grows plentifully in Spain, and the peasants make use of the bark to light their houses at night. The bark is placed in a kettle, from which protrudes a spout, and when it is hot enough it gives off a gas which burns with considerable brilliancy.

### No Place for Iceman.

Ice has been accumulating in the interior of Greenland since the dawn of history. It is estimated that at the present time the icefields cover an area of six hundred thousand miles, and are on an average a mile and a half thick.

### Ancient Egyptians' Year.

The ancient Egyptians' year, from which ours is derived, had a natural beginning. It always commenced on the day when Sirius and the sun rose together. The temples of Egypt were really observatories, built to face the or that star as it rose.



## How The Master Driver Became Master Tire Builder

IN 1903, driving the "999" racing car, Barney Oldfield started his career of victories that later earned him the title of "Master Driver of the World." To overcome the tire weaknesses that made racing difficult and dangerous, he studied tires—specified materials—supervised construction.

Today, Barney Oldfield is known as the "Master Tire Builder." Starting with the crude tires which carried the "999" one mile in sixty seconds, Oldfield gradually developed his famous Cords—a set of which covered 500 miles at eighty-eight miles an hour without a change.

In three years Oldfield tires have won every important race on American speedways. They are the only

American tires that have ever taken first place in the French Grand Prix. They have won for three consecutive years in the 500-mile Indianapolis Sweepstakes. So far in 1922, Oldfields have lowered four World's Records and seven track records.

The Wichita Test Run gave evidence of Oldfield superiority in touring—when a set of four Cords covered 34,525 miles over rutted, frozen, winter roads—a performance attested by the Mayor of Wichita.

See your dealer and get a set of these rugged tires that Barney Oldfield has developed and perfected through a lifetime of practical tire experience. Their performance will convince you that they are "The Most Trustworthy Tires Built."



TIRES

## NEW LIVE STOCK REPORT SERVICE

Plans Being Made to Give Monthly Changes in Situation on Farms of Country.

ALL DETAILS WILL BE GIVEN

Careful Study Being Made of Possible Methods for Gathering and Distributing Information to Those Interested.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Plans for a nation-wide live stock reporting service showing the monthly changes in the live stock situation on farms are now being made by the United States Department of Agriculture under the \$70,000 congressional appropriation recently made for this work. The service will also include the forecasting and reporting of the important live stock movements.  
Make-Up of Reports.  
At recent conferences of statisticians and crop and live stock estimating ex-



A Man May Feel Independent If He Possesses a Nice Bunch of Cattle.

ports it was felt that the monthly reports of changes in the live stock situation should include reports of births, deaths, weanings, marketings, purchases and animals lost, with periodic checkings of the numbers of animals on farms. This service will be an expansion of experimental work carried on by the division of crop and live stock estimates during the last three or four years. Monthly reports will be obtained from 70,000 to 100,000 farms, and state indexes of changes at least for the corn belt, and eastern and southern states will be developed. The range states on cattle and sheep will be covered by a series of semi-annual reports because of the difficulty of getting monthly reports from those states.

Information to Be Given.  
The forecasting and reporting of the important live stock movements will be based upon the movement of feeder cattle and lambs from the range states to the corn belt feed lots, the movement from the feed lots to market, the movement into the eastern feed lots such as Lancaster, Va., and the movement into the forecasting and estimating of the yearly lamb and calf crop of the range states, and estimates of the feeder hog movement in the Middle West. A careful study is now being made of possible methods for gathering and reporting this information.

At conferences held to develop a live stock reporting program, representatives of farmers' organizations, cooperative live stock shipping associations, the packing establishments, and other live stock interests were present. Many large live stock producers' associations in the West have also indicated a desire to cooperate.

## COUNTY AGENTS AID FARMER

Specialists in Many States Now Devote Full Time to Management Extension Work.

Twenty-four northern and western states now have 30 specialists to devote full time to farm management extension work. County agents in 86 counties report that they distributed 51,981 farm account books in 1921. 519 counties reported 18,448 books kept, and 444 reported that 8,444 farmers were assisted in summarizing their accounts. County agents in 217 counties report that 2,972 farmers made changes in their business as a result of keeping accounts. More than 500 farm-account schools, with an attendance of 20,000, were held in 1921. The United States Department of Agriculture reports.

## SKUNKS WORRY BEEKEEPERS

Odiferous Little Animals Coax Honey Gatherers Out at Night and Eat Them.

A report from Illinois received by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture says that skunks are giving a great deal of trouble to beekeepers in that region. The skunks visit the hives at night and scratch on the outside till the bees come out. As soon as they appear the skunks eat them. The biological survey recommends that under such conditions the hives be fenced in with chicken wire at least three feet high.







